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METHODS OF TRACING PEDIGREES

Lessons 11 to 20

RESEARCH IN THE SOUTHERN STATES

Archibald F. Bennett, Secretary

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF UTAH

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LESSON 11 - THE SETTLEMENT OF VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND

The First Colony in Virginia. On May 13, 1607, after a voyage of over four months, three vessels arrived in Virginia from England carrying 105 colonists and began the first permanent English settlement in North America at Jamestown. During the summer of the year, John Smith and others explored the James River and the Chickahominy River. During 1608 explorations extended to the Patuxent River, now in Maryland, the Potomac River and the Rappahannock. Still later the Appomattox River was explored. (Note. Members of the class should have before them a large sized map of Virginia and trace out accurately all the places mentioned in this lesson as the discussion proceeds.) A second supply of 70 colonists arrived in October 1608. Before the end of 1608 the James River had been explored above the falls near Richmond, and about 40 miles above into the territory now in the county of Goochland.

Difficulties of the Early Settlers. During the years 1608 and 1609 the little settlement was barely able to hold its own. The few additional settlers who came merely offset the losses due to disease and starvation. In 1609, a new charter was granted to the Virginia company. They were granted the land 200 miles north and 200 miles south of Point Comfort and stretching from sea to sea west and north west. The government was vested in a council which was given power to appoint its own officers, make laws for the government of the colonies, and to establish the English Church as the religion of the colony.

In June, 1609, 400 more emigrants arrived just in time to prevent the abandonment of the colony because of fearful losses from disease, starvation, Indian attacks, dissention among the officers, etc. Of the 900 persons who had landed in Virginia during the first three years, only 150 were alive in 1610, but other colonists continually arrived, and under the vigorous leadership and the discipline of Sir Thomas Dale, the settlement was placed upon a more substantial footing. He forced the men to plant seed and assigned to each a garden. Live stock were imported. These were allowed to roam at large in the woods. Henrico, farther up the James River, was selected as the site for another settlement in 1611. In 1612 other settlements were begun at Bermuda Hundred, Charles City Hundred, Curls Hundred, Rocksdale Hundred, and Shirley Hundred.

In 1614 John Rolfe married Pocahontas, who had previously been baptized as Rebecca. This brought about better relations with the Indians. John Rolfe also introduced the culture of tobacco in Virginia, and colonists flocked to the colony in large numbers to plant tobacco. This plant soon became the only export, its cultivation absorbing the economic life of the colony. In 1619, twenty negroes were brought into Virginia, the first to be introduced. There had been few women in the colony, but the company succeeded in sending over several shiploads of unmarried women. Upon arrival there was a speedy courtship and the lucky swain gladly paid 120 pounds of the best tobacco for the cost of transportation.

Increase of Population. By 1618 there were about 600 persons, men, women and children in Virginia, and several other settlements along the James River had been commenced. In the spring of 1619 the eleven plantations then in existence were given the privilege of each electing two burgesses to sit in a General Assembly. Eight other plantations were located that year. By 1620 the population was estimated at 2,400 persons. The Indians, angered at the encroachment of the whites upon their fields, suddenly attacked the outlying plantations in 1622, killing 347 persons. The settlers retaliated, almost exterminating the natives along the lower courses of the James and York Rivers. By 1625, Virginia contained only 1,227 inhabitants, of whom nearly 500 were servants and about 100 were children. These were scattered among nineteen settlements. By 1635 the population had increased to 5,000 and by 1640 to 7,500.

Growth of Large Estates. In this early period was begun the formation of large, landed estates. Officers were given land in large amounts to support them. The most desirable lands for tobacco were the bottoms along the streams. Since tobacco rapidly exhausted the soil, three years being the usual life of a field, it became necessary for the planter to continually take up new land and increase his holdings. Land patents were issued for large tracts, usually of from 100 to 300 acres, although in some cases patents were issued for 1,000 acres.

Organization of Virginia Counties. Up to 1634 the political units were called hundreds and plantations. There were 21 of these units in 1633. In 1634 the country was divided into eight shires, namely James City, Henrico, Charles City, Elizabeth City, Warwick River, Warrosquoyacke, Charles River, and Accawmack. The latter included the present counties of Accomac and Northampton. Warrosquoyacke was subsequently, in 1637, renamed Isle of Wight County, and Charles River was later changed to York in 1643. Other counties were continually organized as the settlements extended, and a study of the table showing the formation of Virginia Counties will give a fairly accurate idea of the dates when these counties were settled and the spread of the population.

Population Follows the Water Courses. The rivers naturally influenced the drift of the population more than anything else. All of the early counties were along the tide-water section of the colony. The rivers and streams were likewise the main channels of navigation.

An excellent volume to consult, in connection with this lesson, is the Bulletin of the Virginia State Library, Vol. 9, numbers 1, 2 and 3 entitled "Virginia Counties, Those Resulting from Virginia Legislation," by Morgan Poitiaux Robinson, Archivist. This contains, following page 124, an excellent series of maps showing graphically the spread of population in the settlement of Virginia. Thus in 1607 the only settlement was at Jamestown, in 1611 five settlements are shown at Coxendale, Henrico, Jamestown, Kecoughtan, and Point Comfort. In 1619 a whole series of settlements are shown along the James River and two over across the bay in what is now Northampton County. By 1632 these settlements had extended to both sides of the peninsula between the James and York rivers, and all along the western side of Northampton and Accomac counties. Kent Island in Chesapeake Bay had also been settled. By 1659 the estimated population was 30,000, and numerous settlements had been made along the Chesapeake in what are now the counties of Northumberland, Lancaster, Middlesex, Gloucester, York, Warwick and James City, as well as Lower Norfolk, Isle of Wight, Surry and Henrico. By 1671 practically all of the northern neck or tidewater Virginia had been settled. The population in this year was estimated at 40,000 and in four years it had increased to 50,000. By 1673 the colony had formed its twenty-sixth county. By 1700 there was a population of 80,000, but as yet very few settlements extended west of the tidewater section. With a population of 100,000 in 1717 it was inevitable that there would be a rapid westward expansion, with the result that many new counties were formed, increasing the number to 50 by 1754, by which time the population had attained to 284,000. These newly formed counties were chiefly on the Piedmont Plateau, but two of them had been formed in the Shenandoah Valley beyond the Blue Ridge.

Trans-Alleghany Settlements. By 1775 the Valley had been almost entirely occupied by settlers, thus completing the settlement of what is now the present state of Virginia. The ever restless settlers continued to push westward, ascending the higher ridges of the Alleghanys, settling into the numerous valley troughs between the various ridges and penetrating deeper into the wilderness. The opening year of the Revolution found Virginia with 61 counties. The close of the eighteenth century credited Virginia with a population of 880,200, and 91 counties in existance. By 1860 the population of Virginia was over one and a half million, and there were 148 Virginia counties. By the formation of West Virginia in 1863, and the formation of one county later the number of Virginia counties remains at 100.

The Settlement of Maryland. In 1629, George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, applied for a grant of land in Maryland. In April, 1632 the grant was made. Upon his death the charter was drawn in the name of his son, Cecilius. This grant included all land between the 40th parallel to the southern bank of the Potomac River. Lord Baltimore as the proprietor was given extensive powers. In October, 1633, he sent two small vessels, "The Ark" and "The Dove" to Maryland, carrying about twenty gentlemen, most of whom were Catholics, and probably 200 laborers, mostly Protestants. The site for the settlement was selected nine miles up St. George's River, a small stream which flows into the north side of the Potomac near its mouth, the place of settlement being named St. Mary's. The Virginia settlers, under William Claiborne, at Kent Island, resented being included under the Maryland jurisdiction, and a miniature war followed, which drew from the king a decision that Kent Island belonged to Maryland.

Growth of Population.. In 1641 the Catholics in Maryland made up about one-fourth of the population, and included most of the families of influence. The new colonists established friendly relations with the Indians. Tobacco cultivation became the chief occupation and plantations developed along the river and the shores of the bay, for many years extending but a few miles inland. The manors were large and contained from one to two thousand acres, the lords of the manors being granted land in proportion to the number of colonists they provided. There was practically no town life, either in Maryland or Virginia. By 1660 the settled area included the peninsula between the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay, and the section between the latter bay and the Patuxent River; also Kent Island and an area in what is now Somerset County, Maryland. In 1648, many Puritans came from Virginia to Maryland where they were welcomed; and a religious toleration act was passed by the Maryland assembly in 1649. By this time the population had been increased to about 30,000 people. About three-fourths of the inhabitants belonged to various dissenting sects. Most of the great land holders were members of the Anglican Church, and many were Catholics. The formation of the counties is shown on the table to follow.

COUNTIES OF VIRGINIA

Name of County	Date formed	Name of Parent County or Counties	County Seat
Accawmack	1634	Original shire, name changed to Northampton, 1643	
Accomac	1661-2	Northampton	Accomac
Albemarle	1744	Goochland, Louisa	Charlottesville
Alexandria	1801	Fairfax; in 1801 became part of the District of Columbia; name changed to Arlington, 1920	
Alleghany	1822	Bath, Botetourt, Monroe	Covington
Amelia	1734	Brunswick, Prince George	Amelia C.H.
Amherst	1761	Albemarle	Amherst
Appomattox	1845	Buckingham, Campbell, Charlotte, Prince Edward	Appomattox
Arlington	1801	Fairfax; called Alexandria till 1920	Rosslyn
Augusta	1738-45	Orange	Staunton
Bath	1790-1	Augusta, Botetourt, Greenbrier	Warm Springs
Bedford	1753-4	Albemarle, Lunenburg	Bedford
Bland	1861	Giles, Tazewell, Wythe	Bland
Botetourt	1769-70	Augusta, Rockbridge	Fincastle
Brunswick	1720-32	Prince George, Isle of Wight, Surry	Lawrenceville
Buchanan	1858	Russell, Tazewell	Grundy
Buckingham	1761	Albemarle, Appomattox	Buckingham
Campbell	1781-2	Redford	Rustburg
Caroline	1727-8	Essex, King and Queen, King William	Bowling Green
Carroll	1842	Grayson, Patrick	Hillsville
Charles City	1634	Original Shire	Charles City
Charles River	1634	Original Shire; name changed to York in 1642-3	
Charlotte	1764-5	Lunenburg	Charlotte C.H.
Chesterfield	1749	Henrico	Chesterfield
Clarke	1836	Frederick, Warren	Berryville
Craig	1851	Botetourt, Giles, Roancke, Monroe Alleghany, Montgomery	Newcastle
Culpeper	1748-9	Orange	Culpeper
Cumberland	1748-9	Goochland	Cumberland
Dickenson	1880	Buchanan, Russell, Wise	Clintwood
Dinwiddie	1752	Prince George	Dinwiddie
Dunmore	1772	Frederick; name changed to Shenandoah in 1778	
Elizabeth City	1634	Original Shire	Hampton
Essex	1692	Old Rappahannock	Rappahannock
Fairfax	1742	Prince William, Loudoun	Fairfax
Fauquier	1759	Prince William	Warrenton
Fincastle	1772	Botetourt (Abolished 1777)	
Floyd	1831	Montgomery, Franklin	Floyd
Fluvanna	1777	Albemarle	Palmyra
Franklin	1785-6	Bedford, Henry, Patrick	Rockymount
Frederick	1738-43	Orange, Augusta	Winchester
Giles	1806	Montgomery, Monroe, Tazewell Craig, Mercer, Wythe	Pearisburg
Gloucester	1651	York	Gloucester
Goochland	1727-8	Henrico	Goochland
Grayson	1792-3	Wythe, Patrick	Independence
Greene	1838	Orange	Stanardsville
Greensville	1780-1	Brunswick, Sussex	Emporia
Halifax	1752	Lunenburg	Halifax
Hanover	1720-1	New Kent	Hanover
Herrico	1634	Original Shire	Richmond
Henry	1776-7	Pittsylvania, Patrick	Martinsville
Highland	1847	Bath, Pendleton	Monterey
Isle of Wight	1634	Original Shire as Warrosquoacke, name changed to Isle of Wight, 1637.	Isle of Wight
James City	1634	Original Shire	Williamsburg
King and Queen	1691	New Kent	King & Queen C.H.
King George	1620-1	Richmond, Westmoreland	King George
King William	1701-2	King and Queen	King William
Lancaster	1651	Northumberland, York	Lancaster
Lee	1792-3	Russell, Scott	Jonesville
Loudoun	1757	Fairfax	Leesburg
Louisa	1742	Hanover	Louisa

Counties of Virginia (cont.)

Name of County	Date formed	Name of Present County(ies)	County Seat
Lower Norfolk	1637	New Norfolk (Abolished 1691)	
Lunenburg	1746	Brunswick	Lunenburg
Madison	1792-3	Culpeper	Madison
Mathews	1790-1	Gloucester	Mathews
Mecklenburg	1764-5	Lunenburg	Boydton
Middlesex	1673-4	Lancaster	Saluda
Montgomery	1776-7	Fincastle, Botetourt, Pulaski	Christiansburg
Nansemond	1637	New Norfolk (called Upper Norfolk till 1642)	Suffolk
Nelson	1807-8	Amherst	Lovingston
New Kent	1654	York; part of James City	New Kent
New Norfolk	1636	Elizabeth City (Abolished 1637)	
Norfolk	1691	Lower Norfolk	Portsmouth
Northampton	1634	Original Shire as Accawmack: name changed, 1642-3	Eastville
Northumberland	1648	York	Heathsville
Nottoway	1788-9	Amelia	Nottoway
Orange	1734	Spotsylvania	Orange
Page	1831	Rockingham, Shenandoah	Luray
Patrick	1790-1	Henry	Stuart
Pittsylvania	1766-7	Halifax	Chatham
Powhatan	1777	Cumberland, Chesterfield	Powhatan
Prince Edward	1753-4	Amelia	Farmville
Prince George	1702-3	Charles City	Prince George
Prince William	1730-1	King George, Stafford	Manassas
Princess Anne	1691	Lower Norfolk	Princess Anne
Pulaski	1839	Montgomery, Wythe	Pulaski
Rappahannock(Old)	1656	Lancaster (Abolished 1692)	
Rappahannock	1833	Culpeper	Washington
Richmond	1692	Rappahannock (Old	Warsaw
Roanoke	1838	Botetourt, Montgomery	Salem
Rockbridge	1778	Augusta, Botetourt	Lexington
Rockingham	1778	Augusta	Harrisonburg
Russell	1787	Washington	Lebanon
Scott	1814	Lee, Russell, Washington	Gate City
Shenandoah	1772	Frederick; called Dunmore till 1778	Woodstock
Smyth	1832	Washington, Wythe	Marion
Southampton	1749	Isle of Wight, Nansemond	Courtland
Spotsylvania	1720-1	Essex, King and Queen, King William	Spotsylvania
Stafford	1664	Westmoreland	Stafford
Surry	1652	James City	Surry
Sussex	1753-4	Surry	Sussex
Tazewell	1799-1800	Russell, Wythe	Tazewell
Upper Norfolk	1637	New Norfolk; name changed to Nansemond, 1642	
Warren	1836	Frederick, Shenandoah	Front Royal
Warrosquoyacke	1634	Original Shire; name changed to Isle of Wight, 1637	
Warwick	1634	Original Shire as Warwick River; named Warwick, 1642-3	Denbigh
Warwick River	1634	Original Shire; name changed to Warwick, 1642-3	
Washington	1776-7	Fincastle, Montgomery	Abingdon
Westmoreland	1653	Northumberland; part of King George	Montross
Wise	1856	Lee, Russell, Scott	Wise
Wythe	1789-90	Montgomery, part of Grayson	Wytheville
York	1634	Original Shire, as Charles River name changed to York, 1642-3	Yorktown

Note: Hyphenated dates show date of Act authorizing formation of County followed by date county was organized. Records begin only with latter date.

Source of Information: Virginia Counties: Those Resulting from Virginia Legislation, by Morgan Poitiaux Robinson, Archivist, in Bulletin of the Virginia State Library, Vol. 9, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, 1916. The same facts are found in Kinfolks, by Col. William C. Harllee, pages 85-93.

COUNTIES OF MARYLAND

Name of County	Date formed	Name of Parent County or Counties	County Seat
Allegany	1789	Washington	Cumberland
Anne Arundel	1650	Original county	Annapolis
Baltimore	1659	Original county	Towson
Calvert	1650	Original county	Prince Frederick
Caroline	1773	Dorchester, Queen Anne's	Denton
Carroll	1836	Baltimore, Frederick	Westminster
Cecil	1674	Kent	Elkton
Charles	1658	Original county	La Plata
Dorchester	1669	Original county	Cambridge
Frederick	1748	Prince George's	Frederick
Garrett	1872	Allegany	Oakland
Harford	1773	Baltimore	Bel Air
Howard	1851	Anne Arundel	Ellicott City
Kent	1642	Original county	Chestertown
Montgomery	1776	Frederick	Rockville
Prince George's	1695	Charles, Calvert	Upper Marlboro
Queen Anne's	1706	Talbot	Centerville
Saint Mary's	1634-37	Original county	Leonardtown
Somerset	1666	Original county	Princess Anne
Talbot	1662	Kent	Easton
Washington	1776	Frederick	Hagerstown
Wicomico	1867	Somerset, Worcester	Salisbury
Worcester	1742	Somerset	Snow Hill

METHODS OF TRACING PEDIGREES

LESSON 12--LAND GRANTS AND DEEDS

Keen Observation of Minute Details. All who have read "Tales of Sherlock Holmes" have been amazed at the almost uncanny powers of this detective for observing minute details which to the untrained observer seemed entirely insignificant and unimportant, but which provided him with major clues for the solution of the problem. Then again, others at times noted the selfsame things which he saw, but his practiced mind placed upon these facts an entirely different interpretation.

Genealogical researchers may learn two things from successful detectives. First, they should carefully note every detail bearing on a problem, even those seemingly most trivial. Then, they should correctly interpret these details in an expert and logical manner.

The fewer the records available in the solution of any research problem, the more essential it is that such as can be obtained be utilized to the utmost. In Virginia, owing to the fact that it has been a battleground in both the Revolutionary and Civil Wars, and because records have not been so painstakingly kept and preserved as in some other sections, extreme care must be exercised to (1) discover every obtainable item regarding a family, and (2) to properly interpret every genuine clue found.

Ownership and Transfer of Land. Because of the value placed upon real estate strict laws have been made in all countries regulating the possession of title to land, and the transfer of property from one person to another. Hence land ownership affords one of the best methods of linking up the generations of a family, particularly when the more obvious methods such as wills, family Bibles and parish registers are lacking. It is the common practice for a father to bequeath landed estate to his children, and for them to pass it on in turn to their children, so that two persons of the same surname have successively owned the same plot of land tends strongly to the conclusion that the two are close relatives.

Virginia Land Patents and Grants. On the first floor of the State Capitol at Richmond Virginia, in the Virginia Land Office, are preserved the records of the Land Patents or grants of land by the government. The earliest entry dates back to 1620, and forty-two volumes are required to record all the entries down to the year 1774. The earlier land patents in these volumes are not the original entries, but copies of the originals made by later clerks. When a patent was issued it was customary to make two copies, one for official preservation, the other to be kept by the patentee as evidence of ownership in case of dispute, and to turn over to the new owner if he assigned the land by deed or bequeathed it to his heir. These patents are not recorded in strict chronological order, but all grants made under the same governor seem to be faithfully kept together.

Not all grants have been preserved. The Indian Massacre of 1622, the burning of James Town by Bacon, and other disasters may account for the disappearance of most of the earliest patents. It may be assumed that the great majority have been preserved subsequent to the year 1624, but there are certainly some omissions.

These entries in the patent books are indexed in one index volume, the names in volume 1 being arranged alphabetically; then the names in volume 2, etc. Hence a searcher must scan the names, volume by volume in the index, to obtain references to all entries pertaining to a certain individual or family. The entries in the index give the names of the patentees, the number of acres involved in each grant, and the page in the volume where the actual grant is described.

Headrights. "For the purpose of stimulating immigration and the settlement of the Colony the London Company ordained that any person who paid his own way to Virginia should be assigned 50 acres of land 'for his owne personal adventure,' and if he transported 'at his owne cost' one or more persons he should, for each person whose passage he paid, be awarded fifty acres of land. There is, for instance, the case of Sir Thomas Lunsford, Knight and Baronett, who on October 24, 1650 was granted 3,423 acres for the transportation of sixty-five persons including himself, members of his family, friends, and servants, many of whom were doubtless indentured, or bound out for a period of service.

"Among the headrights are found persons of all social classes, nobility and gentry, yeomanry, indentured servants (some of good family and connection in England), and negroes. ***It is not to be assumed that the claim for land in consequence of a person transported was made immediately after the arrival of the 'headright' in the Colony. There is, for instance, record of a patentee awarded land for the transportation of three wives, who, it is safe to conclude, were successive. The headrights may have arrived in the Colony long before the patentee had entered claim for land thereby due. Nor is it to be assumed that the headright is necessarily an immigrant. Even men of prominence in the Colony, through a voyage or repeated voyage to England and return, appear as 'headrights' of friends or relatives, who acquitted the cost of the passage in order to obtain the consequent land. ***

"Sea captains were especially active in the accuisition of land through the transportation of settlers, and they not infrequently acted conjointly with London merchants. ***Before obtaining land for the transportation of 'headrights' the claimant was required to present a receipt in proof that the passage money was duly paid." (Cavaliers and Pioneers, Introduction, pp. xxiv-xxv.)

The largest grant on record is one for 9,000 acres to Capt. John Savage for the transportation of 80 persons.

Indentured Servants. In these early years the English countryside was filled with farm laborers unable to earn a living, who were however of excellent English stock, and eager to emigrate to the new world. "Many succeeded in making the voyage unaided, obtained on arrival the fifty acres offered as an incentive for settlement, and laid the basis of a small, landowning Virginia yeomanry. A far greater number, lacking the price of transportation, sold themselves, for a specific period, to Virginians prepared to assume the cost of the voyage. Not only did the importing capitalist acquire their labor 'for their time,' but something that was even more coveted--the head-right, the fifty acres in absolute ownership, that was inherent in each voyager. ***

"After seven years of bondage, spent happily or otherwise, according to the nature of the proprietor in whose hands they fell, the 'indented servants' became free, upstanding men and women and were usually allotted, on emancipation, presents of clothes and little patches of land on which a new life could be begun. Most rose to positions of decent self-respect, and not a few to posts of honor and dignity.

"From the perspective of a happier day the lot of the indented servant seems a hard one; for the period of his service he was really a white slave, and as such was bought and sold, given as wedding present to children, bequeathed in wills along with horses, cows, and other livestock of the estate, just as was his successor, the African bondman. For nearly the first hundred years this system of peopling Virginia prevailed. ***

"In modern money, the price of an indented servant could hardly have been less than $200." (The Lees of Virginia, pp. 10-12.)

A Typical Problem in Virginia Research. To show the great value of land grants and deeds in genealogical research in Virginia, let us deliberately select a case where the family lived for generations in a county where the county records--deeds, wills, and marriage bonds--have been entirely destroyed, as have also the parish records for the same locality.

William Bernard (also written and regularly pronounced as Barnett) was living in Cumberland County, Virginia. He had, among others, a son Richard Barnard who married Mary (or Polly) Walker. The printed genealogy of "The Descendants of John Walker of Wigton" states on page 607: "Richard Bernard, who m. Mary (Polly) Walker, was a son of Wm. Bernard and Mary Fleming Bernard. William, with his brother John, emigrated to America from Ireland, 1735-40."

This statement may safely be classed as the tradition in the family descended through the son Richard, but it cannot be accepted as fact without definite proof. Research for proof of the ancestry of William Bernard should begin in Cumberland County, where he lived.

In Deed Book 2, pp. 230-231, for Cumberland County, we find this deed which gives the name and residence of William Bernard's father:

"Indenture 22 Dec., 1754 between WILLIAM BERNARD of the County of Cumberland, gentleman, and JOHN FLEMING, the Younger, of the same County, Attorney at Law, for 5 s. a tract in the parish of Southam, Cumberland County, formerly in the parish of Saint James, Goochland County, on Willises River and the Branches thereof, containing 1092½ acres, being the land whereon the said William Bernard lately dwelt and including all the Land devised to the said William Bernard by the last will and Testament of his deceased Father, Robert Bernard, Gent., late of Gloucester County."

Other deeds and entries in the Cumberland County Order Books show that William Bernard had brothers John, Robert, Peter, and sisters Frances and Margaret--all children of Robert Bernard, deceased.

Origin of the Bernards of Gloucester Co., Virginia. Following the clue in the above deed, we next seek for the Bernard family in Gloucester County. Unhappily, all the county records are destroyed; so also are the parish registers. Our main reliance must be upon the land grants kept at Richmond, and in the deeds preserved in counties adjacent to Gloucester.

Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants. In 1934 Nell M. Nugent published Volume 1 of "Cavaliers and Pioneers, Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants,

1623-1800." The project, when complete, will comprise five volumes. Volume 1, now available in Libraries, covers the period 1623-1666. The second volume will soon be off the press. Volume 1 is carefully indexed, every name appearing in a grant, whether as patentee, neighbor, or headright, being listed. The volume is of inestimable value in Virginia research, and is easier to use than the original patent books in Richmond for the period in years it covers.

Entries in the Index. By consulting it we find these entries:

BERNARD, Anna 211, Ann 304, 417, Richd. 211, Stephen 22, Thomas 67, 93, 127, 159, Wm. 220, 390, 455.

Since it is logical to watch for every variation in spelling of a surname we list also these additional names:

BARNARD, Anna 449, Eliza. 196, Jon. 22, Richd. 477, 545, Stephen 71, Tho. 67, 72, 81, Wm. 131, 137, Col. 365, Capt. 166.

BARNETT, Anne 278, 284, Corderoy 211, 278, Dorothy 83, Edw. 359, 390, 440, Eliz. 211, 278, 286, 519, James 110, Jno. 248, 440, Joseph 142, Nich. 32, 91, 103, Richd. 211, 278, Robt. 252, Stephen 47, 56, Mrs. 517.

BORNETT, Dorothy 104.

BURNETT, Eliz. 361, Francis 56, Hen. 223, James 110, John 58, 440, Nich. 42 Robt. 126, 148, Saml. 153.

These entries will be looked up systematically and every one relating to the family in Gloucester County will be copied in the Research Note Book. It is noted that there are several references to Anna Bernard (also Barnard and Barnett). These are copied first, and appear below.

Land Grants to Mrs. Anna Bernard.

MRS. ANNA BERNARD, 1,000 acs. Northumberland Co., 3 Apr. 1651, p. 306. Upon S. side of Potomeck Riv., beg. on the S. side of a marsh & small cr. upon the Ewd. side of the Upper Matchotiq River, adj. land called Thomas Peabes (or Peakes) land. Trans. of 20 pers: Mr. Richard Bernard, Mrs. Anna Bernard, Mrs. Elinor Corderoy, Eliza. Barnett, Cordery Barnett, Richard Barnett, William Cordery, Edward Cordery, Wm. Ironmonger, Fra. Ironmonger, Eliza. Ironmonger, Eliza Percy (or Perry), Eliza. Ashton, John Smith, Thomas Sheld, Joseph Bacon, Ann Whitlock, John Fuller, Leonard Lett, Henry Fabitt. (Patent Book 2:306.) --Cavaliers and Pioneers I:211. (Note: The original of the grant in Richmond states: "The said land being due unto the said Mrs. Anna Bernard for transportation of twenty persons into the colony.")

MRS. ANNA BARNETT, 700 acs. Gloster Co., 2 July 1652, p. 204. Part thereof upon the head of Jones his Cr., Ely. upon Rappahannock horse path, Sly. upon land of Col. Richard Lee & Hugh Doudinge (?), & Wly. upon sd. Cr. & opposite land of Samuel Sollace; the other 300 acs. abutting N. W. upon land of Capt. Lee dec'd., & S.W. upon Mr. William Prior, dec'd. Trans. of 20 pers: Mr. Richard Barnett, Mrs. Anna Barnett, Ellinor Corderoy, Eliza. Barnett, Corderoy Barnett, Richard Barnett, Wm. Cordroy, Edwd. Cordroy, Wm. Ironmonger, Fra. Ironmonger, Eliza.Ironmonger, Eliza. Parry, Isabell Ashton, John Smith, Thomas Feild, Joseph Bacon, Anne Whitelock, John Fuller, Leo. Lett, Henry Fablett. (Patent Book 3:204.) --Cavaliers and Pioneers I:278.

MRS. ANNE BARNETT, 900 acs. Gloster Co., on the N. E. side of Yorke Riv., date ----, p. 239. Extending along the land of Hugh Doodinge to land of Samuel Sollis, the Rappahannock Path &c., to land of William Thorne, assignee of Col. Richard Lee. Incomplete. (Patent Book 3:239.) --Cavaliers and Pioneers I:284.

MRS. ANN BERNARD, 1500 acs. Westmoreland Co., on S. side of Petomeck Riv., 6 Sept., 1654, p. 329. Beg. at Easternost side of Upper Matchotick Cr., adj. land of Tho. Peake (or Speake). 1,000 acs. granted her 3 Apr. 1651, & 500 acs. for trans. of 10 pers. (Patent Book 3:329.) --Cavaliers and Pioneers I:304.

MRS. ANN BERNARD, 900 acs. Gloucester Co., 27 Nov. 1661, p. 534. N. side of Yorke Riv., near the main swamp upon the head of Jone's Cr., along land of Hugh Dowding, N. N. W. &c. against land of Samuel Sollis, E. to Rappa. path &c. to land of William Thorne, assignée of Col. Richard Lee, Esqr. "Beign formerly granted to her by patent dated 26 Feb. 1653 and now renewed." (Patent Book 4:534.) --Cavaliers and Pioneers I:417.

On 18 Mar. 1662 a grant is given to two persons nigh Up. Machotick Cr., in Westmoreland Co., extending along the back line of the land of MRS. ANN BARNARD, etc. (Patent Book 5:170.) --Cavaliers and Pioneers I:449.)

There is still another grant to the same person, too recent to be included in volume 1 of Cavaliers and Pioneers, but found in Patent Book 6, covering the years 1666-1679, which reads:

To MRS. ANNE BARNETT, 1500 acres in the County of Westmoreland, on the south side of the Potomac; 1,000 acres by patent dated 3 Apr., 1651 & 500 acres for transp. of ten persons, 3 Sept. 1654. (Patent Book 6:293.)

Conclusions from the Grants. It is evident that these grants are all to the same person, for the same headrights are used in applying for the first two grants, that in Westmoreland County (which was a part of Northumberland County in 1651) and that in Gloucester County. It appears probable that she was a widow, and that her husband was the Mr. Richard Bernard mentioned preceding her own name, who presumably came to Virginia but died prior to her application for a grant in 1651. The three Barnetts--Eliza., Cordery (or Corderoy) and Richard--may have been children of this couple. The fact that a child was named "Corderoy" Barnett makes it seem probable that the maiden name of Mrs. Anna Bernard was Corderoy, in which event she would be related to Elinor, William and Edward Corderoy. The three Ironmongers may also have been relatives. There is no indication of relationship to any of the others, who may, some of them, have been servants. It would appear that the family were above the average rank socially, and the "Mrs." before the name of Ellinor Corderoy probably indicates rank rather than marital status.

A good large scale map should be secured, and the location of the land grants fixed. If bounds are too indefinite in the description, the grants of the neighbors mentioned, Samuel Sollace or Sollis, Col. Richard Lee, John Jones, Thomas Peake or Speake, etc., should be studied for some of these will have other details of location mentioned.

The date of the grant in Book 3, page 239, is missing, but it is supplied in the regrant of the same land in Book 4, page 534--26 Feb. 1653. Both the grants in Westmoreland Co. and in Gloucester Co. were renewed after the restoration of Charles II as King of England in 1660, evidently so there would be no question as to the titles granted under Cromwell.

Testing the Conclusions. Following the suggestion from the grants that the Bernard family was somewhat above ordinary rank, a search is made in London Marriage Licences, 1521-1869, for it is known that many prominent couples came to London to be married. We are rewarded by these two entries:

BARNARD, Richard, of Petsoe, co. Bucks, gent., bachelor, 24, his father dead, and Dorothy Aleway, spinster, about 22, daughter of Raphe Aleway, late of Shenley, co. Bucks, gent., deceased, with consent of her mother, Dorothy Rothram, of St. Sepulchre, London, widow--at St. Faith-the-Virgin, London. 12 Dec. 1632. (p. 80.)

BERNARD, Richard, of Petsoe, Bucks, gent., widower, 26, and Anna Corderoy, spinster, 22, daughter of Mr.--- Corderoy, esq., deceased--at St. Andrew-in-the-Wardrobe. 24 Nov. 1634. (p. 121.)

Though it is disappointing that the father of Anna Corderoy is not given, the description given of him seems to indicate one of sufficient rank to appear in a visitation pedigree. A search through these reveals a pedigree of the "Cordray" family of Chute, Wiltshire, England. In it William Cordray and his wife Bridget Goddard are shown with children William, son and heir, age 22 in 1623; Edward, aged 20; John, aged 16; Bridget, aged 21; ANNA, aged 15; Ellinor, aged 11. (Visitation of Wiltshire, 1623, page 71.) Again, the will of William Corderoy of Chute, Wilts., esqre., is found, dated 15 June, 1621; and proved 4 Nov. 1623. It bequeaths "to my daughter ANNAH £400. To my daughter Ellenor £400." It also mentions "my son William Corderoy," "my son Edward," "my son John," "my wife," "my three daughters," and a memorandum mentions a legacy of £400 to Bridget Corderoy. (P. C. C. Swann 109.)

A careful study of these licenses, the pedigree and the will, prove that Richard Bernard of Petsoe, Bucks, England, born 1608, married 1st, lic. dated 12 Dec. 1632, Dorothy Aleway, and married 2nd, lic. dated 24 Nov. 1634, Anna Corderoy, daughter of William Corderoy (or Cordray) and Bridget Goddard. The three Corderoys shown as headrights in her land grants prove to be her brothers and sister. Then, when we find in the Salisbury, Wilts, Marriage Licenses that on 23 July 1628 a license was issued for the marriage of Samuel Ironmonger, gent., aged 21, and Bridget Corderoy of Chute, Wilts, aged 24, we know that the three Ironmongers mentioned in the grants to Mrs. Anna Bernard were undoubtedly the children of her sister Bridget. Other Virginia land grants show that William and Edward Corderoy and William and Francis Ironmonger all later possessed land in Gloucester Co., Va., near Mrs. Anna Bernard. A Corderoy Ironmonger, brother of Elizabeth Ironmonger, also died in Virginia.

Further Proofs from Records of Adjoining Counties. Gloucester County was formed from York County in 1651. The York County records are preserved at Yorktown, and among them is found a deed, dated 3 Jan.,1647,by which Richard Bernard rents from the

executors of William Pryor, dec'd., the latter's plantation in York County, called "Pryor's Plantation," for a term of three years. The same day he purchased of them 4 cattle and a boat, promising to pay £84 in lawful English money, or the equivalent in tobacco, in 1749. This is the only official mention of Richard Bernard, the father, in Virginia records. To the deed is attached a rough drawing by the clerk of his coat of arms showing a bear rampant, which is the coat of arms of the Bernards of Buckinghamshire, England, whose pedigree traces back to the fourteenth century.

Richard Bernard, Sr., was dead before 3 Apr., 1651, when Mrs. Anna Bernard was given her first grant of land. In another deed among York County records, dated 1662, "Mrs. Anna Bernard, now of Purton, in Petsoe Parish, in the county of Gloster in Virginia, widow," says she purchased Pryor's Plantation in 1652. This last deed is witnessed by Francis Bernard (perhaps her son) and John Smith. This must be the John Smith who was a headright of her patents.

Her relationship to this John Smith is given in another deed, this one in Westmoreland County. Mrs. Anna Bernard wrote to Walter Brodhurst of the latter county, in 1653, offering to give 100 acres to anyone who would take charge of the development of the land she had patented there, and requesting Mr. Brodhurst to act as her attorney in the matter. In the letter she mentions her "daughter Anna Smith." She was the wife of Major John Smith of Purton, Speaker of the House of Burgesses, the same John Smith mentioned above. Her letter is filed with a deed, dated 20 Feb. 1653, by which this 100 acres is conveyed to John Heller.

Richard Bernard, Son of Anna. Among the headrights of Mrs. Bernard was a Richard Barnett. That he was her son is proved by the report of a suit in Westmoreland County, whereon judgment was given in 1738. A recital of the case states; "A patent was granted to Ann Bernard in 1651, for 1000 acres, and in 1654, for 1500 acres, including the 1000 acres. Anna Bernard died seized & the premises descended to her son Rich'd Bernard, who died in 1691," etc. (Vol. II. Barradell's Reports, Printed in Tyler's Quarterly Magazine 1:124.)

This Richard Bernard, Jr., was a vestryman of Petsoe (Petsworth) Parish in Gloucester County in 1677 and 1678, in which year he was also surveyor of the highways for the middle part of the parish. In 1689 he authorized William Buckner to take charge of the 1000 acres in Westmoreland patented by Mrs. Anna Bernard and assigned to him.

William Bernard of Petsworth Parish. William Bernard was appointed Church Warden of this same parish 14 Oct., 1695, and appeared as such for the last time 24 April, 1704. He was dead before 3 Oct., 1705, when a successor was appointed as vestryman to "Mr. Willm Bernard Decd."

The location of a portion of his land in Petsworth Parish, the date of his will, and the fact that he had a son Robert, are all shown in the following statute passed by the Virginia Legislature in August, 1734. It seems that Robert Bernard had 250 acres given him by his father's will which were restricted to Robert's male descendants, but Robert wished to exchange this land for 400 acres owned by Charles Tompkies in fee simple which were located in the same county but in Kingston Parish. It required a special statute to enable this exchange to be made.

"Whereas WILLIAM BERNARD, late of the county of Gloucester, gent. deceased, was, in his life time, and at the time of his death, seised in fee simple, of one parcel of land, containing two hundred and fifty acres, with the appurtenances, lying and being in the parish of Petsworth, in the county of Gloucester, aforesaid; and so being seised, did make his last will and testament, in writing, bearing date the twenty seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and four; and thereby, among other things, did devise the said parcel of land, by the name and description of, All the remainder of his land, being part of the land which he bought of John Jordan, lying on the east side of Rappahannock road, to his son Robert, and his heirs male, for ever; and some time after making the said will, the said William Bernard died, and the said Robert Bernard entered into the said land, and was and is thereof seised," etc. (Hening's Statutes at Large IV:457-459.)

Ancestry Proved by Deeds and Grants. Thus by deeds and land grants proof is found for an authentic pedigree of William Bernard of Cumberland Co., Virginia. In a Cumberland deed he calls himself son of Robert Bernard of Gloucester Co., Virginia; by the statute in Hening, above, Robert is shown as son of William Bernard of Petsworth Parish who died in 1704 or 1705; William's age and the location of his land make him in all probability a son of Richard Bernard, Jr., who died in 1691; the latter in a Westmoreland Co. deed and from a suit there is shown to be a son of Richard and Anna Bernard, emigrants from England, who fit into pedigrees of the Bernard and Corderoy families there which trace back a number of generations. The clue to this English connection came from the land grants in Virginia.

LESSON 13 - PARISH REGISTERS AND MARRIAGE BONDS

Entries from an English Parish Register. The English origin of the Rolfe family of Virginia, is shown by these transcripts from the parish register of Heacham, Norfolk.

1560, married Eustace Rolffe and Joanne Jener, 27th May.
1562, baptized John, son of Eustace Rolfe, 17th October.
1582, married John Rolfe and Dorothy Mason, 24 September.
1585, baptized Eustace and John, sons of John Rolfe, 6th May.
1585, buried Eustace, son of John Rolfe, 2nd June.
1591, baptized Edward, son of John Rolfe, 22nd February.
1593, buried Eustace Rolfe, June.
1594, buried John Rolfe, 1st December.
1594, married Robert Redmayn, w (widower), Chancellor of Norwich, and Dorothea Rolphe, w (widow), 9 March, 1594/5.
1625, died Robert Redmayn.

Explanation of the Entries. In a pedigree of the Rolfe Family of Heacham, printed in the earlier editions of Burke's Landed Gentry, and quoted in Rye's Norfolk Families, p. 745, we read:

(1) EUSTACE ROLFE of Heacham married Joan Jener there in 1560. He was a steward of Sir Nicholas Le Strange, the owner of Heacham (see L'Estrange's household books), and in 1558 subscribed £25 towards the defence of the country. He is said to have died in 1593. Tho. Mortin in his notes of Heacham refers to a monument to him of which the date was then illegible, but his age is given as 79, which would make his approximate birth date 1514, if the death date is given correctly. His son,

(2) JOHN ROLFE, b. 1562, married in 1582, Dorothea Mason, and d. in 1594, the year after his father's supposed death. His wife afterwards married Dr. Robert Redmayne, Chancellor of Norwich, at Heacham on March 9th, 1594/5, and d. 1645 in her 80th year, which would make her born in 1560.

He also adds that the registers of Heacham were lost for some time, but have been found since 1849, and these recovered registers show that John Rolfe and Eustace Rolfe, (twins), were baptized at Heacham in 1585. An inscription on a brass tablet in Heacham Church reads: "John Rolfe, gentleman of Hitcham, died of the twenty-ninth day of November, 1594, in the thirty-second year of his age."

The Family Traced to Virginia. John Rolfe, the son born in 1585, is the emigrant to Virginia. He married Pocahontas, daughter of the Indian Chief Powhatan, about April 5, 1614, in the church at Jamestown. Previous to leaving England he had married. With his wife he set sail from England in 1609, in "The Sea Adventure," which was wrecked on the Bermudas on August 7, but all on board were saved. An infant daughter was born to the Rolfes after the landing, and was baptized on February 21, 1610. The child soon died, and also the mother. Later the colonists sailed for Virginia, arriving there May 23, 1610. At Jamestown John Rolfe met Pocahontas who was held a prisoner there,was attracted by her personal charm and the beauty of her character, and determined to marry her, expressing the conviction that this marriage would bring about such good results that, as he wrote, "all the world may truely say: This is the worke of God, and it is marvelous in our eyes."

Prior to her marriage Pocahontas had been baptized a Christian. They lived "civilly and lovingly" together in Virginia about two years, and an infant son, Thomas Rolfe, was born to them about 1615. About May 1, 1616 they sailed for England, where they were most honorably received. The records preserved state that John Rolfe and his wife and their baby son were about to sail from England for Virginia "in the good ship called the George," when "it pleased God at Gravesend to take this young lady to His mercie. ***Her little childe, Thomas Rolfe, therefore, was left at Plimoth, with Sir Lewis Stukley, that desired the keeping of it."

The entry in St. George's Parish Register at Gravesend reads: "1616, Mar. 21, Rebecca Wrolfe, wyffe of Thos Wrolfe, gent., a Virginia lady borne, here lies buried in ye chauncelle." Rebecca was the name given her at her baptism into the Christian Church. The name of her husband is erroneously given as Thomas. The year is properly 1617, or Mar. 21, 1616/7.

After the death and burial of his wife at Gravesend, John Rolfe returned to Virginia. Before the ship put in at Plymouth, it was discovered that the little son, Thomas Rolfe, was sick and unable to stand the long voyage. He was therefore left in England in care of his uncle, Mr. Henry Rolfe, who reared him until he was grown. Meanwhile his father, in Virginia, had remarried, this time to Jane, daughter of William Pierce, by whom he had a daughter Elizabeth, who was four years old on January 25, 1625. John Rolfe was evidently killed in the Indian massacre of March 22, 1622.

The Will of John Rolfe, of James City County, Virginia, Esquire, dated 10 March 1621, proved 21 May 1630, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, mentions land in Virginia to be given to his son, Thomas Rolfe, and his heirs; failing his issue to

daughter, Elizabeth; his wife, Jane; and father-in-law, William Pierce, gentleman.

Thomas Rolfe. Thomas Rolfe, the son of John Rolfe and Pocahontas, was born in Virginia in 1615 and was taken to England, as stated, by his parents. He evidently returned to Virginia before 1635, for in that year a grant of land was made to Captain William Pierce and the name of Thomas Rolfe appears among the headrights. The historian, Smith, states that he afterwards became "a person of fortune and distinction in the colony." In 1646 he is referred to as Lieut. Thomas Rolfe. He obtained a number of grants of land. He married, it is said, Jane Poythress, and had an only child, Jane, who married, in 1675, Col. Robert Bolling. She died in 1676 after giving birth to a son, John Bolling. On October 1, 1698, a deed was made by "John Bolling of the County of Henrico and Parish of Varina, gentleman, son and heir of Jane, late wife of Robert Bolling, of Charles City County, gentleman, which Jane was the only child of Thomas Rolfe, deceased" for one thousand acres of land granted to Thomas Rolfe in 1646. He probably died in James City County, the records of which have been destroyed, so that his will, if he made any, is no longer obtainable.

The Family of Col. Robert Bolling. In the Virginia State Library is an old volume which once belonged to Robert Bolling. On the fly leaf it states that "Robert Bolling, the son of John and Mary Bolling of Allhallows Barkin Parish, Tower Street, London, was born 26 Dec. in the year 1646 and came to Virginia Oct. 2, 1660." He departed this life on the 17 day of July 1709, age 62 years, six months and 21 days. In the year 1675 he "married June the daughter of Thomas Rolfe, gent., by whom he had one son, John Bolling, Born ye 26th day of Jan'y 1676. She dying, he married a second venture Anne, ye daughter of Major John Stith, in ye year 1681, by whom he hath Robt Bolling born Jan. ye 25th 1686, Stith Bolling Borne March ye 28th 1686, Edward Bolling born ye first day of October 1687, Ann Bolling born ye 22d of July 1690, Drury Bolling born ye 21st day of June 1695, Thomas Bolling born ye 30th day of March 1697-8, & Agnes Bolling borne ye 30th November 1700, and that God almighty may bless these blessings shall be the continuall prayer of their father Robt Bolling."

An Application of the Project. As an application of the project assigned at the end of this lesson to trace out the families the male descendants of the ancestor for three generations, let us begin with Col. Robert Bolling and his wife, Jane. The names of their children are given in the above quotation written by Col. Bolling himself (except the date of his death which was taken from his tombstone). We should obtain the names of the husbands or wives of each of his children, then the family group record of each of the sons who married, as John, Robert, Stith, Edward, Drury, and Thomas Bolling, and then a similar record of the family of each of their sons who married.

Virginia Parishes. In the colonial period of Virginia the Episcopal Church was established by law as the state church, and was supported by a compulsory charge or tax. The state was divided into parishes for the administration of religious and semi-religious affairs. These parishes frequently coincided with the boundaries of the counties, but often there were several parishes within one county, or a parish might include parts of two distinct counties. Thus in Gloucester County, Virginia, there were three parishes, Petsworth, Kingston, and Abingdon. The vestry was the governing body of each parish. Each parish was divided into precincts, and one or more vestrymen were elected from each precinct. The vestry governed the church within their parish by electing the ministers and levying the tithes, they enforced church attendance, and provided punishment for not attending church. Another office of the vestry was to take care of the poor and the incapacitated, and also orphans under 14, illegitimate children, or children neglected by their parents, and bind them to some respectable person who guaranteed to support them and give them proper schooling. The vestries each year authorized two freeholders to count and report the number of tobacco plants within their district. Other natural precincts bounded by roads and streams were organized and two planters in each district were appointed to process them, that is, to go around every man's land every four years, and renew their marks upon the trees along the boundary lines in the presence of the owner and one of his neighbors. Much space in parish vestry books is devoted to orders relating to this "processioning."

Value of Parish Registers. Outside of family Bibles and tombstone records, the parish registers give us about the only records of births and deaths to be obtained for earlier days in Virginia. All the people were required, by the civil law, to have their children baptized at the parish church, the dates of their birth and baptism were recorded in the register. So also of the marriages and burials. Thus we have, in these registers, when the record has not been lost, the names of all the children, the names of their fathers and mothers, and sometimes of their god-fathers and god-mothers, the names of those joined in marriage and of the buried dead.

Extracts from the Bristol Parish Registers. The Bolling family descended from Col. Robert Bolling lived, in the earlier generations, in Bristol Parish, south of the James River. The parish register for Bristol Parish has been preserved for the years 1720 to 1789. In it are found the following entries relating to descendants of the emigrant Bolling:

Robt son of Majr Robt & Anne Bolling born 30th Octobr last bapt 13 Nov: 1720. (p.278)
Annakin A Slave belonging unto Capt Drury Bolling born in April 1720. (p. 280)
Mason d of Majr Robt & Anne Bolling born 14th August last bapt sept 22th 1724.(p.281)
Mol Slave of Capt Drury Bolling Deceast. born 24th Sept. 1726. (p. 281)
Jane D. of George & Jane Bollings Born Decr 31st 1740 & Bapt March 21st 1741-2.(p.288)
Robert Son of Alexander & Susannah Bollings born ----March bapt. 28th Apr 1751.(p.291)
Robert Stith, son of Robert Bolling was buried October 18th 1792. (p. 294)
Rebecah, daur of Thos T. Bolling & Seigniora his Wife, was born March 18th & baptized October 20th 1792. (p. 294)
Rebecca, daur of Robert Bolling & Catharine, his Wife, was born February 23rd & baptized May 12th 1793. (p. 294)
Lucy Ann daur of Robt Bolling & Catharine his wife born 3d May and baptized 12th June 1795. (p. 295)
Yelverton de Mallet Bolling Son of Thomas Bolling & Seigniora his wife born 10th Decr 1795 & bapt 29th Octr 1796. (p. 295)

Bristol Parish Vestry Book, 1720-1789. From the Vestry Book we learn that Major Robert Bolling, son of Col. Robert Bolling, was a church warden 30 Oct. 1720, and a vestryman. In 1724 Drury Bolling was a vestryman. In 1749 Alexander Bolling was made a vestryman in place of Robert Bolling, deceased. Another Robert Bolling was vestryman in 1760 and 1771. In 1782 Robert Bolling, Jr., was made a member of the vestry, and Thomas T. Bolling in 1790. These entries will serve to indicate the value in genealogical research of parish registers and vestry books. The sheet appended to this lesson gives a list of the published and unpublished parish registers and vestry books for Virginia.

Marriages in Virginia. In earlier times marriage ceremonies could be performed legally only by clergymen of the Established Church, and it was an offence for a minister of any other denomination to preach in the state. About the year 1740 Presbyterian ministers preached in Virginia and filled up congregations, and these dissenters did much towards breaking down the rigor of the above ruling. With the coming of the Revolution the sentiment against an Established Church grew strong, and on November 19, 1776, the Virginia Assembly voted for the dis-establishment of the English Church, and relieved all individuals from compulsory payment of tithes and taxes for the support of it.

Marriages performed by the established Anglican church were required to be recorded in the parish registers, but ministers were not always exact in fulfilling this requirement.

A person might be married by publication of banns, or by furnishing a marriage bond. "In other words, a marriage might be validly celebrated under a law pursuant to a license obtained upon execution of a 'marriage bond' or pursuant to publication of banns, without a marriage bond or license." No minister was permitted to celebrate matrimony "except the banns of matrimony had first been published three several Sundays or holy days in the times of divine service in the churches where the said persons dwell," or by lawful license. Where the contracting parties dwelt in different parishes, the banns must be published in both parishes.

The law also required that all licenses for marriage must be issued by the clerk of the court of the county where the woman had her usual residence. The clerk was required to take a bond with good surety, subject to a penalty of 50 pounds, current money of Virginia "under condition that there is no lawful cause to obstruct the marriage for which the license shall be desired *** If either of the persons intended to be married shall be under the age of one and twenty years, and not there-to-fore married, the consent of the parent or guardian of every such person under the age of one and twenty years shall be personally given before the said clerk, or signified under the hand or seal of said parent or guardian and attested by two witnesses."

It appears that the great majority of the marriages were celebrated pursuant to publication of banns rather than by means of marriage licenses, and it cost much less in fees to get married that way. Marriages by parish ministers were recorded only in the parish registers. The marriage bonds were recorded in the clerk's office of each county, for the marriage bonds were filed and preserved there.

With this lesson is appended another sheet showing the marriage bonds of Virginia available in the Library of the Genealogical Society of Utah. Our Society has made strenuous efforts to obtain copies of as many of these bonds as are available. Mr. Joel Ricks of Logan has spent nearly a year in Virginia copying, for the Society, these bonds. These have been, as they are received, arranged alphabetically and typewritten in order according to the names of the grooms. A separate index has been prepared for the names of the brides. These records have been bound up in this form by counties and placed upon the shelves of our Library as typed books. Other marriage bonds have been printed in periodicals of the South. By means of these marriage bonds it is frequently possible to trace families from one county to another and obtain the surnames of wives. Thus in the case of the Bolling family, all who retained that spelling of the name, Bolling, are unquestionably descended from the first Col. Robert Bolling. In Chesterfield County are found five marriages of Bollings;

Sussex County, one; Prince Edward County, one; Henrico County, five, including the marriage of John Bolling to Mary Kennon December 29, 1697. This John is a son of Robert Bolling by his first wife, Jane Rolfe. In Amelia County there are five Bolling marriages; in Cumberland County, two; in Goochland County, ten; etc. Rev. John Cameron, minister of Bristol Parish from 1784, in his Register of Marriages, lists the names of four Bollings.

It is evident that no complete pedigrees can be worked out from marriages alone, nor from parish registers alone, owing to the incomplete condition of the entries found in them, but they afford extremely valuable material which, when used with other records available, make it quite possible to complete pedigrees through extant material in Virginia.

Term Project. As a practical application of the facts to be presented in this second series of lessons on research in the Southern States, each class member is requested to compile, by utilizing all the sources and methods to be stressed, a record of the descendants for three generations in the male line only of the earliest known member of his family, on any line, who first settled in Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, or one of the other southern states. This record should include the complete record of his own immediate family, the families of all his sons who married, and of all his grandsons who married. When the information is gathered and organized, it should be prepared in permanent form, preferably typewritten, and submitted to the Genealogical Society of Utah. If found acceptable, it will be placed in the Genealogical Library.

PUBLISHED VIRGINIA PARISH REGISTERS AND VESTRY BOOKS

Name of Parish	Name of County	Parish Register	Vestry Book	When Pub.
Henrico	Henrico		1730-1773	1874
King William	Powhatan	1721-1754		1888
Christ Church	Middlesex	1653-1812		1897
Bristol			1720-1789	1898
Overwharton		1720-1760		1899
St. Peter's	New Kent	1680-1787		1904
St. Peter's	New Kent		1682-1758	1905
King William	Powhatan		1707-1750	1913-15
Christ Church	Middlesex		1663-1767	1927
St. James Northam	Goochland	1750-1797		1928
Kingston	Mathews		1679-1796	1929
Cumberland	Lunenburg	1746-1816		1930
Stratton Mayor	King & Queen		1729-1783	1931
Blisland	New Kent		1721-1786	
Charles	York	1618-1789		1932
Petsworth	Gloucester		1677-1793	

UNPUBLISHED VIRGINIA PARISH REGISTERS AND VESTRY BOOKS
(Now preserved in the Virginia State Library)

Abingdon	Gloucester	1678-1761	
Albemarle	Surry & Sussex	1739-1778	1742-1788
Antrim	Halifax		1752-1817
Cambden	Pittsylvania		1767-1852
Christ Church	Lancaster		1739-1788
Dettingen	Prince William		1745-1802
Frederick	Frederick		1764-1818
Fredericksville	Louisa		1742-1787
Hanover	King George		1779-1796
Kingston	Mathews	1755-1776	
Lexington	Amherst		1779-1880
Lunenburg	Richmond	1790-1800	
Lynnhaven	Princess Anne		1723-1892
Newport (Upper)	Isle of Wight		1724-1772
North Farnham	Richmond	1672-1800	
Overwharton	Stafford	1724/5-1774	
St. Andrew's	Brunswick		1732-1797
St. James Northam	Goochland		1744-1860
St. Mark's	Culpeper	1794-1797	1730-1785
St. Patrick's	Prince Edward		1755-1774
St. Paul's	Hanover		1705-1785
St. Paul's	King George	1716-1793	
Shelburne	Loudoun		1771-1805
Southam	Powhatan		1745-1791
South Farnham	Essex		1739-1779
Suffolk	Nansemond		1749-1784
Upper Nansemond	Nansemond		1743-1793
Wicomoco	Northumberland		1703-1795

Rev. John Cameron's Marriage Register, 1784-1815.

(From Vestry Book of Stratton Major Parish, pp. xiii-xviii.)

METHODS OF TRACING PEDIGREES

LESSON 14--WILLS, ADMINISTRATIONS AND INVENTORIES

The Value of Wills. "Wills and distributions are the sine qua non (indispensable necessity) of family histories, and the compiler who attempts to write one without covering the probate records for the generations before 1800 would better write a novel instead, for his genealogy will contain much fiction." (Donald L. Jacobus in "Genealogy as Pastime and Profession," p. 81.)

"Amongst the various sources of information open to the genealogist, it is generally admitted that Wills occupy the most important place. From a testamentary document it is often possible to obtain particulars of three or four generations of a family, besides a general insight into the extent of civilization and social position of our ancestors. ***By means of armorial bearings on seals attached to wills one often obtains important clues to family descent--not to speak of the value of information about lands and residences, places of burial, and other useful matter mentioned in such documents." (Arthur Vicars in the Preface to "Index to Prerogative Wills of Ireland.")

"Every genealogist knows that wills form the backbone of his subject; that no pedigree can be compiled without them; and that no family history can be completed without the personal touch to be obtained from them.***For the genealogist, wills are indespensable,***It can be safely said that no pedigree of eight or nine generations can show the marriages of all members of a family, but most of the missing marriages could be found if a thoroughly exhaustive search of wills was made. Generally speaking, a testator mentions all his children, and in cases where his daughters are married he will almost certainly mention the names of their husbands." (Handbook of Genealogy, p. 131.)

Virginia Wills and Administrations, 1632-1800. In developing such an assignment as that made in Lesson 13 for tracing all descendants in the male line of an ancestor for several generations, wills prove extremely helpful. Fortunately for Virginia we now have prepared and published an "Index to Virginia Wills and Administrations, 1632-1800." The author is Clayton Torrence. We quote from his introductory explanation:

"The arrangement of the 'Index' is according to surnames; following the surname will be found the names of counties (in alphabetical arrangement where more than one county name is represented) in which wills or administrations of persons of the respective surname are recorded. The county name is followed by the baptismal names of individuals whose wills or inventories are recorded in the respective counties. The baptismal name is followed by the year in which the will or inventory was recorded; and the year is followed by a letter indicating the nature of the document recorded: w. for will; i. for inventory; a. administrator's bond or estate account (given in absence of inventory); n.w. nuncupative will.

"Copies of documents listed in this 'Index' may be obtained (by payment of the regular fee) from the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which the document is stated to be on record.***

"All counties in Virginia, of formation prior to the year 1800, and which still posses any books in which wills and inventories for the period 1632-1800 are recorded have been visited and these documents listed.***

"During the long course of years since 1634 many of the record books of these old county courts have disappeared; some have been lost through destruction by fire; some were wantonly destroyed by invading armies, and some have gone in the natural order of decay of such material where it is not properly cared for."

Typical Entries for the Bland Family. The arrangement of these lists may be demonstrated by quoting from the volume the entries relating to the Bland family, one of the least numerous of Virginia families.

BLAND

Amelia
- Jno. 1777 i.
- Peter Randolph 1779 w.
- Theodorick 1784 w.
- Eliz. 1784 w.

Fauquier
- Benj. 1771 i.
- Mary 1782 w.
- Thos. 1788 w.

Loudoun
- Robt. 1760 i.

Mecklenburg
- Merit 1773 w.

Norfolk
- Thos. 1797 w.

Prince George
- Richard 1720 w.

Stafford
- Jas. 1708 w.

If we are interested in tracing the descendants of Richard Bland who lived in Prince George County we can secure a copy of the will he made in 1720, by writing to the County Clerk of Prince George County, at Prince George, Va., enclosing the proper fee, which averages about $1.00.

Wills Proving the Ancestral Connection in England. The origin of the Bennett family of Virginia has long engaged the attention of genealogists, and much research has been done to ascertain their ancestral home. It was known that Edward Bennett, a prominent merchant of London became a member of the Virginia Company, being elected Auditor on May 2, 1621. On Nov. 2, 1621 Edward Bennett "a gentleman that had deserved singularly well of the Company before he was a member thereof" was granted a patent to a plantation in Isle of Wight Co., Va. He with his brothers Richard and Robert Bennett, and others, undertook to settle 200 persons in the colony on their plantation. In Feb., 1622 the "Sea Flower" arrived with 120 settlers, including Rev. William Bennett, a Puritan preacher and kinsman of the three brothers. But on March 26, 1622 in the general massacre by the Indians 53 of these settlers were killed at Edward Bennett's plantation. On June 9, 1623 Robert Bennett wrote from this plantation in Virginia to his brother Edward Bennett at Bartholomew Lane in London, and in the letter Robert mentions his own children. Robert was dead before Nov. 20, 1623, for in a document of that date his estate and debts are mentioned. Richard Bennett, the other brother, evidently came next to Virginia; but another record, dated Oct. 13, 1626 states that Richard Bennett "deceased about the 28 August last and without any sufficient or particular disposition of the goods and other matters concerning both his own estate and the estate of Mr. Edward Bennett, his brother."

Then Richard Bennett, a nephew of Edward Bennett, was sent to Virginia. His age is shown from this deposition. "At a Court at James City 29 March, 1628, Richard Bennet, aged 20 years, sworne and examined, etc." Another Robert Bennett was also there, as shown by the Minutes of the General Court for 1628: "Robert Bennet of the age of 18 or thereabouts sworne and examined." Richard soon attained to prominence, being a member of the House of Burgesses in 1629, 1631; and member of the Council, 1642-1649. In 1649, due to religious persecution, he removed with other Puritans to Maryland. Returning to England, he was in 1651 appointed by Cromwell one of two Commissioners to take control of Virginia and Maryland in behalf of Parliament which had defeated the King's party in the Civil War in England. Richard Bennett was chosen Governor by the Virginia Assembly on April 30, 1652, and served until March, 1655; when he was sent to England as agent for Virginia. Upon his return to Virginia he was a member of the Council from April, 1658 until his death. In 1666 he was appointed a Major General of Militia. In his latter years he became a Quaker, and died a faithful member of that faith.

Despite this prominence, no definite clue could be found to his English antecedents, nor even the name of his father. Then a clue was obtained from a deposition he made in England as a witness in a mercantile case before the High Court of Admiralty, found in the Court records preserved in the Public Record Office in London. The name, address, description and age of each witness was nearly always given, and his testimony was signed by the witness with his signature or mark. In testifying in the case of Ewers against Watts on Feb. 12, 1656/7, Richard Bennett is thus described:

"Richard Bennett Esqr an inhabitant of Virginia but at present liveing in London borne at Wilscombe in the County of Somersett aged 49 yeares or thereabouts a witnesse sworne and examined saith and deposeth as followeth, vizt.***

"To the 12th artle hee saith that hee this deponent hath bin an Inhabitant in Virginia for these eight or nyne & twenty yeares last past and exercised the trade of merchandizing there for tobaccoes & other commodities and thereby knoweth well, etc.***

"To the 13th artle of the sayd allegation hee saith hee well knoweth being then in Virginia & seeing them there and being Governour then of Virginia etc."

Signature Ri: Bennett

Under date of August 24, 1635, in another shipping case testimony was given by "Edward Bennett of the parish of St. Olave, Hart Str., London, merchant, aged 55 years or thereabouts."

The Will of Robert Bennett of Wiveliscombe, Somerset, 1603. These depositions give the age (approximately) of Governor Richard and Edward, and the birthplace of Richard is stated. This was the big discovery! It was next ascertained that Wilscombe was the popular pronunciation in England for Wiveliscombe, Somerset. In a printed Calendar of Wills in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, London, was found listed the will of a Robert Bennett of Wiveliscombe, proved in 1603. A copy of this was obtained through an agent from Somerset House in London. An abstract of the will follows:

ROBERT BENNETT, of Wyvelscombe, Somerset, tanner, will dated 28th Aug., 1603; proved 30th Nov., 1603, by Thomas Bennett, named sole executor in the will. "I give my body to be buried in the parish church of Wyvelscombe as near my wife as may be." To my son Christopher £50; to my son EDWARD £30; to my son William 40s; to my daug. Elizabeth £50; to my son-in-law John Gould; to my daug. Dorothy £50; to my son RICHARD £10 if he live 6 mths; (to four servants who are named;) The rest of my goods

to my son Thomas whom I make sole executor. Elizabeth is unmarried; if she die without issue her portion to go to her brothers ROBERT, William and Edward Bennett. Witnesses: Peter Edney Signed: Robert Bennett
William Euney (P. C. C. 94 Bolein)

Interpretation of the Will. From this will we learn that the three brothers who came to Virginia--Edward, Robert and Richard Bennett--were sons of Robert Bennett, tanner, of Wiveliscombe. It gives the names of other children in the family, also a son-in-law, Robert the father and his wife were evidently both buried at Wiveliscombe. The two Edneys who witnessed the will may or may not have been relatives.

Further confirmation is obtained from extracting from the Wiveliscombe Parish Register all entries relating to the Bennett name from the date the register begins--1558--down to 1630. These I have in my possession, but am not at liberty to make known at present. They will, however, be published shortly. They show the marriage in 1558 of Robte Bennett & Elizabeth Edney; the dates of christening of fifteen children of this couple, including EDWARD, chr. Feb. 2, 1577/8 (the youngest child); the burial of Robert in 1603, and of Elizabeth "ye wife of Robte Bennett" in 1597; and the christening of RICHARD BENNETT in 1609 and the name of his father--one of the sons of Robert and Elizabeth.

Probable Parentage of Elizabeth Edney. An Index to Wills in the Archdeaconry Court of Taunton, which wills are now preserved at Exeter, Devonshire, shows the will of a John Eddnye of Wyvelyscombe proved in 1558. A letter and fee addressed to the Registrar, District Probate Registry at Exeter brings the will in full. Abstracted it reads:

JOHN EDDNYE dwelling yn Wyvelyscombe, will dated 14 Nov., 1558; proved 3 Feb., 1558/9; to be buryed yn the parishe Churchiarde of Wyvelyscombe; to my ii daughtrs fyve marke of monye to either of them and if the one departe afore she be maried then all the whole shall remayne to the other syster then lyving; to David my sonne; to Rychard my sone; The resydue of my goode I gyve and bequethe to Agnes my wife whom I make whole executrix. Rycharde Ednye is one of the witnesses.

It is regrettable that he did not give the names of his daughters, for it is possible that one of them was Elizabeth Edney who married Robert Bennett.

The Will of Gov. Richard Bennett. With the English ancestry of the family established by depositions, wills and parish registers, let us take up the early generations of descendants in Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina, as these can be followed by wills. The first will is that of Richard Bennett, nephew of Edward. It was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, London, 99 Bence.

RICHARD BENNETT, of Nansemond River in Virginia, will dated 15 Mar., 1674/5; proved in Nansemond Court 12 Apr., 1675; and in the P. C. C. 3 Aug., 1676. To my daughter Ann; unto my grandchildren Elizabeth, Ann and Bennett Scarburgh or anny other of my doughter Scarburgh children which shall be borne hereafter land in Maryland; unto my Cozen Silvester the wife of Major Nicholas Hill; to my Cossen Mary the wife of Mr. Luke Cropley of London; unto James Day; "The rest of my prsonall and realle estate and al lands stoke ***to my Grandchild Richard Bennett to him and his heirs forever my said grand child now residing in Bristoll and in defaulte of such heires then to cum to ye children of Theodorick Bland and Charles Scarburg." Proved to be the last will and testament of Major Genl. R. Bennett.

It is evident from this will that he had one son, father of the grandchild Richard. This son was likely dead or he would have been mentioned in the will. One daughter married Theodorick Bland and another Charles Scarburgh, but only Ann is mentioned by name. There is no indication from the will who is the father of his two cousins, Silvester and Mary. Most wills thus raise questions that can only be settled by resorting to other sources, including wills of other members of the family.

Relationships from a Land Patent. On Sept. 30, 1664 Major Nicholas Hill & Silvester, his wife, were granted a patent for 750 acs. in the Upper Parish of Isle of Wight Co., "being the moiety of 1500 acres appertayning unto the said Silvester & her sister, who were daughters and Coheires of Mr. Edward Bennett, dec'd. Part of the 1500 acres granted to Richard Bennett Esqr., assigned to Major Nicholas Hill as property belonging to Mary Bland & sd. Silvester, as by deed of partition dated 8 Apr. 1663 between Tho. Bland, Esqr. Atty of Thomas Bland & Mary, his wife, & Major Nicholas Hill & Silvester, his wife. (Patent Book 5:153.)--Cavaliers and Pioneers, p. 444.)

Verification from a Marriage License and Christening Entries. In Chester's London Marriage Licenses, page 359, we read: "Luke Cropley, of St. Peter-the-Poor, London, gent., widower, about 35, and Mary Bland, of same, widow, about 36. License 12 Sept. 1668." This shows that Thomas Bland died between 1664 and 1668, and his widow Mary, daughter of Edward Bennett, married second Luke Cropley. Hence she is referred to in the will of Governor Richard as the wife of Luke Cropley, in 1675.

The deposition of Edward Bennett in August, 1635, stated he was of the parish of St. Olave, Hart St., London. Fortunately the registers of this parish escaped the Great Fire of London, and are now printed and available in libraries. Among the christenings are those of five children of Edward and Mary Bennett, including:
"25 Oct 1630 SILVESTER d Edward Bennett & Marie." p. 40.

The Will of Major Nicholas Hill, dated 1 Jan., 1674/5; also 19 April, 1675; proved 20 Oct., 1676; requests that his body be buried as near to his deceased wife and children as may be; to wife Silvester the plantation in Isle of Wight Co.; to son Richard Hill after his wife's decease; to son Ralph Hill; to son George Hill after my wife's decease all the plantation of 750 acres (mentioned in the patent above); to Agnes Hill; to dau. Martha; the residue to my dear and loving children George, Martha, Mary, Anna, Richard and Elizabeth Hill equally; to son Nicholas; to son Ralph; to my wife and her six children; to my three children by a former wife land on the Bay. (Isle of Wight Wills.)

Here we have the problem of determining which are the six children of Silvester Bennett. By a careful study of the grants of land and other sources they prove to be the six mentioned in order together; and Agnes, Ralph and Nicholas are by the first wife.

The Will of Mrs. Silvestra Hill, dated 20 Oct., 1706; proved 9 Jan., 1706/7; strangely enough mentions none of her own descendants; but she bequeaths to James, Thomas and William Day; to Ann Chapman, wife of Charles Chapman and her three sons. (Isle of Wight Wills.)

The Will of James Day, dated 10 Aug., 1700; proved 9 Jan., 1700/1; mentions children Elizabeth, James, Thomas and William Day, each £300; Elizabeth to be paid at 18 and the sons at 21; land in the parish of St. Peters ye poor of London; Aunt Mrs. Silvestra Hill, Brother and Sister Chapman, Brother and Sister Swann; Wife Mary Day; and by codicil he mentions his "ever honored mother Mrs. Mary Cropley."(Isle of Wight Wills.)

The Will of Mary Gladhill, "the only surviving executor of my deceased husband, James Day;" dated 30 Nov., 1712; proved 26 June, 1712; appoints her sons James Day and Nathaniel Ridley executors of her deceased husbands John Johnson and James Day. (Isle of Wight Wills.)

The Will of John Jennings, Isle of Wight Co., dated 31-10th-1695; proved June, 1698; mentions sister Sarah Luck; son George; mother Silvestra Hill; brother William Thomas. (Isle of Wight Wills.)

Interpretation of Foregoing Wills. A study of these wills makes it evident that Edward Bennett had two daughters who left descendants in Virginia. Mary Bennett married, 1st, Thomas Bland, and had a daughter Mary Bland who married, 1st, James Day, 2nd, John Johnson, 3rd, -----Gladhill. Probably one sister (Ann) of this last Mary Bland married Charles Chapman, and another sister married a Swann.

Of the children of Silvester Hill, one daughter (Mary Hill) married John Jennings. The latter in his will calls William Thomas "brother" because he had married his wifes sister, Elizabeth Hill. (Elizabeth Thomas, daughter of William and Elizabeth, married John Boddie, and 2nd, Col. John Dawson, Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and her descendants are dispersed widely throughout the south and west.)

Will of Richard Bennett, Jr., dated 29 Jan., 1665/6; proved 6 May, 1667. To cousin John Langley; to wife Henrietta Maria, residuary legatee of estate, real and personal; sd. estate to descend to possible unborn child. Executors: Father Richard Bennett, wife's father, Capt. Jas. Neale, and wife Henrietta Maria, afsd. (Baldwin: Maryland Calendar of Wills 1:38.)

On May 17, 1668 a grant of 1300 acres, called "Buckingham" was surveyed for Henrietta Maria and Susanna Maria Bennett.

When the above will was made Richard Bennett evidently had no children, but it was not probated for over a year after it was made. A daughter was born in the interval, and a posthumous son after Richard, Jr's death, as will be shown later. No will can be found in Maryland or Virginia for Henrietta Maria Bennett. Perhaps she married again, being young at her husband's decease. This is made clear in the will of her father, James Neale, dated 27 Nov., 1683, who mentions his daughter Henrietta Maria Loyd, grandson James Loyd, wife Anne. John Darnall was a witness. (Maryland Calandar of Wills 1:131.)

Will of Philemon Lloyd, dated 27 May, 1682; proved 16 July, 1685; to sons Philemon, Edward, James; to daughters Henrietta Maria, Alice, Anna, Eliza, Mary; daughter-in-law (i.e. step-daughter) Susanna Darnall, lately Bennett, land that the testator held in right of his wife; wife HENRIETTA MARIA; father-in-law Capt. James Neale one of the overseers. By codicil dated 28th May, 1685 testator makes void the bequest to Susanna Darnall. (Maryland Calandar of Wills 1:164.)

Will of John Darnall, dated 14 Dec., 1684; proved 18 Feb., 1684/5; to wife Susan; to dau. Henrietta at age or marriage. Philemon Lloyd an executor.(Ibid., 1:135.)

Will of Henrietta Maria Lloyd. Talbot Co., Md., dated 6 Apr., 1697; proved 2 June, 1697; to mother Ann. Neal; to son RICHARD BENNETT, 400 acres "Buckingham"; to son Edward; to son Philemon; to son James; to dau. Henrietta Maria; to dau. Ann; to dau. Alice; to dau. Margaret; to eight children aforesaid; two shares bequeathed to dau. Margaret in lieu of having been given to dau. Susanna Lowe, desiring dau. Margaret to remember Henrietta Maria Lowe, dau. of Susanna Lowe afsd. Sons Richard Bennett and Philemon Lloyd among the joint executors and to have charge of the children until they attain majority. (Ibid. 7:252.)

Will of Henry Lowe, Sr., gent., of St. Mary's Co., Md., dated 25 Oct., 1717; proved 6 Nov., 1717; sons Henry, Jr., Bennett, Thos., Nicolas; daus. Ann, Elizabeth, and Henrietta Maria; dau. Dorothy; dau. Mary; dau. Susanna Maria, wife of Chas Diggs. Executors: Sons Henry and Bennett. (Ibid., 4: 125.)

Will of John Rousby, Calvert Co., Md., dated 18 Aug., 1744; pr. 8 Oct., 1744: to sister Elizabeth, wife of Richard Bennett, land in Queen Ann's Co. and land in Talbot Co. (Ibid., 8:278.)

Inscriptions on Bennett Tombstones. This last named Richard Bennett, by his will dated September 20, 1749, left most of his estate to his sister, Mrs. Susanna Lowe, his kinsman Philemon Lloyd, and to George Parker. "He was one of the wealthiest men in America, owning great landed estates, and, it is said, 1300 slaves." In him the male line of Gov. Richard Bennett came to an end, for he left no children. The inscriptions below are copied from tomb stones at Bennett's Point, between Wye River and Eastern Bay, Maryland:

"Here lieth the body of RICHARD BENNETT, Esq., who was born 16th Sept., 1667, and Died 11th Oct., 1749. His Father died young. His Grand Father, who was also named Richd Bennett was Governor of Virginia."(Tombstone by his nephew,Edward Lloyd.)

"Here lies interred the Body of ELIZABETH, Wife of Richard Bennett, Esq. She was the daughter of John Rowsby, Esq., by Barbara his wife, and dyed the 3rd day of April, Anno Domini 1740, in the 58th year of her age." (William and Mary Quarterly 10:67-68.)

And on a tomb in Fenwick's Manor: "Here Lyeth interred the Body of Susannah Maria Lowe, late wife of Henry Lowe, of the family of Bennetts, who departed this life on the 28th day of July, 1714, in the 48th year of her age." (Side-Lights of Maryland History, p. 177.)

Summarizing, we can say with certainty from the above that Richard Bennett, Jr., son of Gov. Richard Bennett, married Henrietta Maria Neale, by whom he had a daughter born in 1666, and a son Richard, 3rd, 16 Sept., 1667. The latter married Elizabeth Rousby, and died without issue in 1749. His sister, Susannah Maria Bennett, married 1st, John Darnall, by whom she had a daughter Henrietta Maria; she married 2nd,Henry Lowe, by whom she had a number of children. There are numerous prominent descendants of Gov. Bennett through her.

The Will of Charles Scarburgh. Returning now to the descendants of the other children of Gov. Richard Bennett, we discover that Charles Scarburgh, mentioned in the latter's will, lived and died in Accomac Co., Va. His will dated 6 Aug., 1701; proved 6 Oct., 1702; bequeaths to eldest son Bennet Scarburgh; son Charles Scarburgh; son Henry Scarburgh; dau. Ann, wife of George Parker; dau. Mary Scarburgh; dau. Sarah; dau. Tabitha Scarburgh. To wife ELIZABETH, who is to be executor. (Accomac Wills, 1692-1715, p. 292.)

This gives the Christian name of the daughter who married Charles Scarburgh, and the names of her children.

The Will of Elizabeth Scarburgh, dated 2 June, 1719; proved 4 Aug., 1719; to son Bennet; son Charles; son Henry; dau. Mary Leatherberry; dau. Sarah Black; dau.Tabitha Bagwell. To three daughters. To grandson Scarburgh Drummond; to grandson Henry, son of my said son Henry Scarburgh; to grandson Charles, son of my said son Charles; Granddau. Ann Parker; Granddau. Elizabeth Bagwell; Granddau. Edith Baily. Daughter Mary, Sarah and Tabitha executrices. (Wills, Deeds, etc. of Accomac 1715-1729,p.471.)

The wills of Accomac are all printed, and a wealth of information on this line of descendants can be quickly worked out from them.

Descendants of Anna Bland. The other daughter of Governor Bennett married Theodorick Bland, who died 23 April, 1671, age 41, according to his tombstone inscription. They had three sons, Thomas, Richard and John Bland. The will of Richard was proved in 1720 in St. George Co., Va. He is the ancestor of Gen. Robert E. Lee. His mother married, 2nd, Col. St. Leger Codd, and removed to Maryland, having a fourth son, St. Leger Codd. Col. Codd's will was proved in Cecil Co., Md., April 8, 1708.

LESSON 15--TAX, TITHE AND CENSUS LISTS

Locating Family Homes. One of the difficult problems in genealogical research is to definitely locate where members of a family were living at a given period. Of genuine help in thus locating ancestors or their descendants as they spread abroad over their home states and scattered into adjoining and even distant states are the tax, tithe and census lists that were made periodically.

In the First Virginia Census. The first census taken of Virginia was fortunately a very early one. It is entitled "Lists of the Living and Dead in Virginia, Feb. 16, 1623-4." This gives the names of those residing in twenty-three different localities in Virginia on this date. So if one were seeking to trace the Bennett family of Virginia, he would find it helpful to know that Robert Bennett was living in James Island, John Bennett in Warwick Squeake, and Samuel Bennett, his wife and two children at Elizabeth City, Virginia at that time. This list is printed in Hotten's List of Emigrants to Virginia, pages 169 to 189. Accompanying this is a "List of the Names of the Dead in Virginia since April last," also dated February 16, 1623-4, printed in Hotten, pages 190 to 196. There are two Bennetts included in this list at James City, Robert Bennett, and William Bennett who came out of God's Gift. These are evidently Captain Robert Bennett, uncle of Governor Richard Bennett mentioned in a previous lesson, and the Rev. William Bennett, Puritan minister.

Musters of Virginia Inhabitants in 1624-25. This very valuable and extremely helpful list is reprinted in Hotten's, pages 201-265, and gives the names of all the inhabitants, including children, and in many cases, their age in years, their place of residence, and the ship by which and the year they came to Virginia. Thus, entries relating to the Bennett family read:

22 Jan., 1624/5. Sherley Hundred, Charles City.
The Muster of Mrs. Katherine Benett, Widdow:
Katherine Benett aged 24 yeres in the Abigall 1622.
William Benett her sonn aged 3 weeks. (p. 209.)

4 Feb., 1624/5. Neck of Land near James City.
Thomas Benett came in the Bona Nova.
Margery his wife in the Guift.
Sarah Bromedg a child of 2 yeares old. (p. 230.)

7 Feb., 1624/5. Basse's Choice
The Muster of Thomas Bennett:
Thomas Bennett age 38 in the Neptune 1618.
Mary Bennett age 18 in the Southampton 1622. (p.242.)

1624/5. Elizabeth City
Robert Bennett aged 24 in the Jacob 1624
(a servant of Ensign Thomas Willoby). (p.248.)
Samuel Bennett age 40 in the Providence 1622.
Joane Bennett in the Providence 1622. (p.259.)

Tithables of Lancaster County, 1654. It would have been immense assistance in research had census records been made of the inhabitants of Virginia and other states from that early date regularly to the present, but it is actually a long time before a similar record of all the inhabitants of Virginia is obtainable. During the 17th century all the revenues of the colony of Virginia and of each of the counties were raised by a poll or head tax. Every person subject to this tax was called a "tithable." This usually embraced all freemen above the age of 16, all servants, white or black or Indian, male or female, above the age of 16. In each county a levy was annually laid and collected. Usually the record of these levies gives only the number of the tithables assessed, but in the county of Lancaster, beginning in the year 1653, for a number of years, the names of the heads of families taxed were given as also the number of tithables of each. The first complete levy, that dated Feb. 6, 1654, has been reprinted in the Virginia Historical Magazine beginning in Vol. 5, p. 169. Careful notes have also been prepared and printed regarding the tithables appearing in the lists for this year. Lancaster County then included all the territory on both sides of the Rappahannock River from its mouth as far west as the settlements extended.

There were no Bennetts living in Lancaster County on this date according to these lists, but a branch of the family did reside in that county subsequently.

Quit Rent Rolls of 1704. During the colonial period all land owners in Virginia where required to pay to the king an annual "Quit Rent" of one shilling for every fifty acres. The list of the land owners and the amount each owned in acres was prepared by the sheriffs of the various counties and delivered to the Receiver General who collected Quit Rents and transmitted returns to the English government. Apparently these reports were sent annually, but only one, that of 1704, has been discovered in the British Record Office. A copy of this was made for the Library of Congress and a transcript of this copy has been reprinted in the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, beginning with Vol. 28, page 208. This again gives us a valuable list of landowners in Virginia, for all of the counties settled at that time except the

counties between the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers, that is, the counties of Lancaster, Northumberland, Westmoreland, Richmond and Stafford. The Quit Rents for this section, known as the Northern Neck, were paid to the proprietors, so are not included. This list arranged by counties gives, in most cases, in alphabetical order as printed, the names of the landowners and the acreage of each. These Quit Rent Rolls enable a rapid survey to be made of the whole country except the Northern Neck to determine the distribution on that date, 1704, of a given family.

Thus, the Bennett family was distributed as follows:

Name of County	Name of Landowner	No. of Acres
Surry	James Bennett	200
	Richd. Bennett	200
Isle of Wight	Richd. Bennett	70
King and Queen	Alexander Bennett	200
	William Bennett	150
	Sawyer Bennett	150
Norfolk	Jno. Bennett (then out of the county)	33

This shows at a glance that the Bennett family is found only in Surry, Isle of Wight, King and Queen, and Norfolk Counties in 1704. In addition to these counties, a branch of the family is also found of this date in the Northern Neck. Such a survey greatly facilitates research by emphasizing the counties where intensive investigation should be made. The Surry and Isle of Wight County Bennetts are of the same family, as is proved by a careful study of wills and deeds made over a period of more than a hundred years. A Richard Bennett living there in 1656 had sons named James and Richard, Jr., according to his will, 1710. Richard, Jr., in his will, 1720, names also sons James and Richard. James, in his will, mentions, among others, a son, James, and this last James, in his will in Brunswick County, Virginia, mentions sons Benjamin, Reuben, etc. Deeds show that Benjamin Bennett had a wife, Sarah, and his will, from Brunswick County, names his various children, including a daughter, Franky, or Frances, who married and her descendants are in the Church today.

The problem of origin of the King and Queen County Bennetts is more difficult. It is necessary to search carefully through the land grants to find that a John Bennett, in 1652 and later, obtained grants of land in this neighborhood. One of his adjoining neighbors was Joseph Smith - a close relative, perhaps a son, of Alexander Smith who lived in Middlesex County, Virginia. A search of the parish register entries of Christ Church, Middlesex County, Virginia, shows the marriage there of William Bennett and Mary Smith 18 Feb., 1684. She was probably the daughter of Joseph Smith or of Alexander Smith. Apparently this couple were the parents of Alexander, William and Sawyer Bennett, shown in King and Queen County on the Quit Rent Rolls of 1704. The son, William, evidently resided for a time, or at least had his children christened, in Christ Church Parish of Middlesex County, for the following children of William and Sarah Bennett are there listed:

William, christened 2 June 1703.
Peter, born 7 Nov. 1704, christened 10 Dec. 1704.
Elizabeth, christened 2 Mar. 1706/7.
Richard, christened 1 May 1709.

The child, Peter, died 12 Feb. 1726. William and Richard reared families. The following children of William and Mary Bennett were also christened in Christ Church Parish, Middlesex County:

Peter, born 21 June, christened 19 July 1724.
Eliza. born 1 Dec. 1726.
William, born 16 Dec. 1727, christened 5 Jan. 1728.
Joseph, born 2 May, christened 6 June 1731.
Richard, born 6 Feb., christened 3 Mar. 1733.

List of Tithables in Pittsylvania County, Virginia. Since no further entries regarding these children appear in Middlesex County, recourse must again be had to the tax, tithe and census lists. In the list of tithables for Pittsylvania County, when constituted, for 1750 appear the names of William, Peter and Joseph Bennett. Among the tithables for 1767 are Thomas, Stephen, Richard and William Bennett. In 1781, William, Reuben and Richard Bennett are each assessed.

The Peter Bennett shown in Middlesex County, Virginia, as son of William and Mary, made his will in Bedford County, Tennessee in 1778. He mentions his wife, Frances Bennett, and among other children, his sons William, Reuben, Micajah, Abner and Richard Bennett. With this as a beginning, other wills of the family in Pittsylvania can be studied and the marriage bonds from these and adjoining counties will help to complete the records of each family. A record of births, deaths and marriages of this locality kept by a schoolmaster named Winston Dalton gives dates of birth, etc., for many members of this family. This was recently printed in the William and Mary Quarterly, Second Series, Vol. 14, pages 36-38.

A brother of Peter, the Richard born in 1733, settled in Granville County, North Carolina. His will, made in 1783, proved in 1786, mentions wife Anne, and, with several daughters, his sons Thomas, Micajah, William, Peter, Bartlett and Lewis Bennett.

The Census of 1790. This brings the record of the family down to the point where it can be picked up by the first general census of the United States in 1790. In that year enumerators appointed by the government made a careful survey of all families in the thirteen original states. This census report listed by name the head of each family and gave the number of males in family over 16, males under 16, and the number of females. Thus, in North Carolina, we find, among many other Bennetts (for the family by this time had become exceedingly numerous), both Lewis and Capt. Peter Bennett living in Goshen District, Granville County, North Carolina. The son, Bartlett Bennett, mentioned in the above will, appears in the 1810 census of Kentucky as living in Harrison County in that state. The census returns for the states of Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, New Jersey, Tennessee and Virginia for 1790 and also 1800 were destroyed when the British burned the capital at Washington during the War of 1812. The loss of Virginia's original schedules for the 1st & 2nd censuses is so unfortunate that every effort has been made to secure data that would in some measure fill the vacancy. The only records that could be secured were some manuscript lists of state enumerations made in the years 1782, 1783, 1784, and 1785. Copies of these were made from the originals on file in the Virginia State Library and these have been printed, as a partial substitute for the missing 1790 census records for that state. These only cover 39 counties leaving 41 counties, or about one-half of the state, unaccounted for. But even these are valuable as showing the distribution of any given family by that date, particularly for those families which have a common origin. The attached schedule shows the Virginia census records available for each county for this early period.

Land Tax Books of Prince Edward County. In the Virginia State Library are preserved the original land tax books of Prince Edward County for the years 1784, 1786 and 1787, and a volume for 1785 showing the record of lands transferred. A researcher there may be employed to examine such original documents as these. Sample entries appear below:

William Bennett assessed 200 acres, value per acre £4.00, tax 8 shillings, 1782.
Richard Bennett,196 acres bought from Benjamin Harrison,and Arch.Dickerson,1787.
William Bennett, 200 acres, 1784.
William Bennett, 200 acres, 1789.
William Bennett bought 200 acres 1788 from M. Womack.
Richard Bennett, 196 acres, 1789.
Richard Bennett, 196 acres, 1792.
John Bennett bought 178 acres from Robert Turner, 1793.

The local census of the county for 1800 shows Elisha Bennett, one white tither, one black, three horses. William Bennett, one white tither, two blacks, four horses. These Bennetts were descended from the Richard Bennett christened in 1709.

Kentucky Census of 1810. We are fortunate in having in the Library of the Genealogical Society of Utah, a typewritten copy of the complete census of Kentucky for the year 1810. This has been carefully indexed and the whole census record and index bound up in volumes. This census gives 69 Bennetts as heads of families in 31 separate counties. Not all of these, however, are descended from the Virginia emigrant of the name, but many of them are. Elisha Bennett found in 1800 in Prince Edward County, Virginia, appears in this 1810 census in Butler County, Kentucky, with one male in family under 10, one male between 26 and 45, two females under 10, one between 10 and 16, one between 16 and 26, and one between 26 and 45. A known relative, Fisher R. Bennett, is listed in Barren County, and Bartlett Bennett, as mentioned above, is in Harrison County.

The Use of Tithe, Tax, and Census Records. It will be recognized from a study of the foregoing that these entries are valuable chiefly for locating the homes of family members, as they continually moved during the generations from one county or state to another. Once they are located, a careful search of the wills, deeds, marriage bonds, parish registers and other sources will enable these otherwise isolated names to be connected up in family pedigrees.

AVAILABLE CENSUS RECORDS OF VIRGINIA, 1782-5, 1810

COUNTY	FORMED	1782	1783	1784	1785	1810
Accomac	1662					Ms. in Library
Albemarle	1744				1785	
Alexandria	1810					
Amelia	1734	1782			1785	
Amherst	1761		1783		1785	
Augusta	1745					
Bath	1791					
Bedford	1754					
Botetourt	1770					1810 in Library
Brunswick	1732					1810 in Library
Buckingham	1761					1810 in Library
Campbell	1782					
Caroline	1728					1810 in Library
Charles City	1634					
Charlotte	1765	1782				1810 in Library
Chesterfield	1749		1783			1810 in Library
Culpeper	1749					1810 in Library
Cumberland	1749	1782		1784		
Dinwiddie	1752					1810 in Library
Elizabeth City	1634					
Essex	1692		1783			
Fairfax	1742	1782			1785	1810 in Library
Fauquier	1759					
Fluvanna	1777	1782				
Franklin	1786					
Frederick	1743	1782				
Giles	1806					1810 in Library
Gloucester	1651		1783	1784		
Goochland	1728					1810 in Library
Grayson	1793					
Greensville	1781		1783			1810 in Library
Halifax	1752	1782			1785	
Hanover	1721	1782				
Henrico	1634					
(City of Richmond)		1782				
Henry	1777					
Isle of Wight	1634	1782				
James City						
(City of Williamsburg)		1782				
King and Queen	1691					1810 in Library
King George	1721					
King William	1702					
Lancaster	1651		1783		1785	
Lee	1793					
Loudoun	1757					
Louisa	1742					
Lunenburg	1746					
Madison	1793					
Mathews	1791					
Mecklenburg	1765	1782				
Middlesex	1674		1783			
Montgomery	1777					
Nansemond	1637		1783	1784		
Nelson	1808					1810 in Library
New Kent	1654	1782			1785	1810 in Library
Norfolk	1691				1785	1810 in Library
Northampton	1634					
Northumberland	1648	1782		1784		1810 in Library
Nottoway	1789					1810 in Library
Orange	1734	1782			1785	
Patrick	1791					
Pittsylvania	1767	1782			1785	
Powhatan	1777		1783			1810 in Library
Prince Edward	1754		1783		1785	1810 in Library
Prince George	1703					
Prince William	1731					
Princess Anne	1691		1783		1785	1810 in Library

AVAILABLE CENSUS RECORDS OF VIRGINIA, 1702-5, 1810 (cont.)

COUNTY	FORMED					
Richmond	1692		1783			
Rockbridge	1778					
Rockingham	1778				1792	
Russell	1786					
Shenandoah	1772		1783		1785	
Southampton	1749					
Spotsylvania	1721					
Stafford	1664				1785	
Surry	1652	1782		1784		
Sussex	1754	1782				1810 in Livrary
Tazewell	1800					
Warwick	1634	1782		1784		
Washington	1777					
Westmoreland	1653					1810 in Library
Wythe	1790					1810 in Library
York						1810 in Library

METHODS OF TRACING PEDIGREES

LESSONS 16 - MILITARY AND PENSION RECORDS

A Tradition in the Fleming Family. In the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. 23, page 214, in a very helpful article on the Fleming family it is stated: "An old record preserved in the Fleming family states that the immigrant ancestor was 'Sir Thomas Fleming, second son of the Earl of Wigdon in Scotland' who married in England, Miss Tarleton, and came to Virginia in 1616, settling first at Jamestown and afterwards removing to New Kent County 'where he lived and died.' Besides several daughters he left three sons 'Tarleton, John and Charles.' How far this statement in regard to the descent from the Earl of Wigton is correct has never been investigated, but certainly the date given for the immigration is too early. There may be other errors in the tradition. * * * A letter written in Virginia more than a hundred years ago, which states that one of the family, the elder brother of Judge William Fleming, was then heir to the Earldom of Wigton, shows the antiquity of the tradition."

A marginal note written in a book by Charles Woodson, 2nd-great-grandson of Charles Fleming of New Kent County, reads:

"John Fleming, brother of the late Judge William Fleming of the Court of Appeals in Virginia, was heir to the earldom and estate of Wigton. He was an officer of the American Revolution and fell in the service of his country, refusing to leave her service for the immense estate and earldom of Wigton."

An Examination of the Facts. A careful study of this family tradition in the light of facts now obtainable seems to indicate that the immigrant ancestor was not Sir Thomas Fleming, but a Capt. Alexander Fleming, who was indeed the second son of John Fleming, second earl of Wigtown in Scotland, and that John Fleming, elder brother of Judge William Fleming, was actually in his lifetime the legal heir to the earldom, from 1747 until his death in 1767, after which his eldest son, Major John Fleming, who fell in the Battle of Princeton, "was then heir to the earldom of Wigton." A complete account of the historic Fleming family of Scotland will be found in the set entitled "The Scots Peerage, a History of the Noble Families of Scotland," Vol. 8, pages 519 to 558. This traces the family from a Robert Fleming who lived about the year 1290 during the time of Edward I of England and Robert Bruce, down through 11 generations to John Fleming, 6th Lord Fleming, who was created Earl of Wigtown in the year 1606, which title was restricted "to him and his heirs male of lawful and lineal descent." His eldest son, John Fleming, succeeded him as Earl of Fleming, and had three sons and five daughters. The sons were John, Alexander and William. The latter died without issue. John became Third Earl of Wigtown, but his descendants in the male line became extinct, in 1747. Alexander Fleming, the second son, evidently emigrated to Virginia with his wife, Elizabeth, where he secured a number of grants of land. He married 2nd, Ursula, widow of John Brown; and 3rd, Joyce, widow of Anthony Hoskins. After the death of Capt. Alexander Fleming in 1669, his widow, Joyce, married 3rd, Lawrence Washington, brother of John, the ancestor of General George Washington.

An intensive study of all the meager evidences that still remain indicates that the eldest son of Capt. Alexander Fleming and his wife, Elizabeth, was John Fleming, born about 1633, a Virginia headright in 1653, who died in New Kent County 27 Aug., 1686. His eldest son was Charles Fleming of New Kent County, whose family was given in a former lesson. The eldest son of Charles Fleming was John Fleming, born Nov., 1697, died 6 Nov., 1756; married, 20 Jan., 1727, Mary Bolling. Their eldest son was a John Fleming who died in 1767, and hence, too early to have participated in the Revolutionary War, but his only son, John Fleming, was a Major in that war.

Military Record of Major John Fleming. It is quite possible to obtain from authentic and official records many interesting items regarding those who participated in the wars of our country. In order to obtain the military record of a soldier, address a letter to the Adjutant General, War Department, Washington, D. C.,giving the name of the soldier, the state from which he enlisted, the war in which he participated, and what definit facts you have regarding him. In the State Library at Richmond, Virginia, are collected other items pertaining to Virginia soldiers.

A summary of the military service of Major John Fleming (until his death, legal heir to the earl of Wigtown in Scotland) would read as follows: On October 21, 1775, he was at the head of a company of regulars from Henrico County, on that date stationed in Williamsburg. He had been commissioned Captain on October 2. On July 22, 1776 he was Captain in the First Virginia Regiment, Continental Line. Toward the end of the year his regiment marched northward and joined the army about Philadelphia under Washington. On Nov. 5, Capt. John Fleming was in command of the First Virginia Regiment, as all the field officers were absent sick. On January

3, 1777, in the Battle of Princeton, he led his regiment and while acting with distinguished gallantry, was killed. Bancroft says: "In this way (while rallying fugitives) fell Fleming, the gallant leader of all that was left of the First Virginia Regiment." Washington wrote to Congress Jan. 5, 1777, that among the killed at Princeton was Capt. Fleming who commanded the First Virginia Regiment.

On Jan. 24, 1777, a notice appeared in the Virginia Gazette as follows: "By accounts from the northward, we have the melancholy news of the death of Captain John Fleming of the First Virginia Regiment, who proved himself to be a gallant officer, and nobly fell on the 3rd instant, near Trenton, at the head of his company, in defence of American freedom. He was universally esteemed by those who were acquainted with him, and his loss is much regretted."

The Battle of Princeton. A careful account of the Battle of Princeton and the part of the First Virginia Regiment in it was printed in Tyler's Quarterly, Vol. 12, beginning page 11; excerpts follow: "About two miles from Princeton the American advance under General Hugh Mercer, of Virginia, came in contact with one of the British regiments, the 17th, which shortly before had left Princeton with about 300 men for Trenton. There was a gallant struggle. Mercer's horse was killed under him, and one of his Colonels mortally wounded. There ensued much confusion in the American ranks, and the British taking advantage of the circumstance charged with fixed bayonets. Mercer's men broke, and the whole fled back to a hill in the rear. In vain Mercer attempted to rally them. He was knocked down, bayonetted several times and left for dead on the field. * * *

"The British pursued Mercer's men to a hill in the rear just as the main body of the Pennsylvania militia commanded by Washington in person appeared on the crest. Thinking that they had only a defeated regiment to deal with they now suddenly saw themselves confronted with 3000 men. Surprised but undismayed, the brave British halted opened fire upon the new enemy with their cannon. Several companies broke and fled, and there was danger of a general stampede.

"Washington was greatly alarmed and rode forward, at great peril to himself, in an attempt to stop the tide of battle.

"'He advances instantly, encourages his troops to make a stand, places himself between them and the British, distant from each other about thirty yards, reins his horse's head towards the front of the enemy, and boldly faces them while they discharge their pieces. The fire is immediately returned by the Americans, without their adverting to the position of the General, who is providentially preserved from,being injured by either friend or foe.',

"It was just at this moment when disaster seemed imminent, that the First Virginia, led by its heroic young Captain Fleming, came out of the woods, 'cheering and shouting.'

"Stopping on a line with Washington, just 30 yards from the British, the brave young officer of 22 cooly ordered his men to 'dress the line before they fired.' Whereupon, the British exclaimed with curses 'We will dress you,' and poured in a deadly fire. Undaunted the Virginians returned the fire with a result that,according to the report of a general officer 'the British screamed as if so many devils had got hold of them.' Then the British engaged in a bayonet duel with the Virginians in the course of which Captain Fleming and Lieutenant Bartholomew Yates (aged 19) were mortally stabbed.

"The British were 'forced back,' and the example of the First Virginia had a saving effect."

Land Grant for Revolutionary Service. On March 16, 1784 Governor Harrison of Virginia issued an order for a grant of 5333 1/3 acres of bounty land to the heirs of John Fleming, Major in the Continental Line. His order reads: "Sir, You'l please to issue a certificate to the representative of John Fleming for the quantity of land allowed a major, in which capacity I know he acted when killed." Signed, Benj. Harrison. These heirs were stated in a certificate of Wm. Fleming, also on file in the State Land Office, to be Mary Fleming who married Warner Lewis, Esq., and Susan Fleming who married Addison Lewis, Esq., only surviving sisters and co-heiresses of the said John Fleming.

On May 30, 1838, a warrant for 1142 acres additional was issued to the representative of Major John Fleming. Accompanying the warrant, as on file in the Land Office, is the following certificate: "Gloucester County, Nov.,1838, on motion of Susan Byrd it was ordered to be certified that satisfactory evidence was adduced to the Court that Mary Ellis, who was Mary Fleming, died in Gloucester County, having made a will, and said will, after giving some pecuniary legacies, left the residue of her estate to her niece Susan Byrd. It was also proved that John Fleming, who was

a Major in the Continental line, died intestate, killed at the battle of Princeton, and his nearest heir is Susan Byrd, who is the only heir of Susan Lewis, who was a sister of John Fleming."

Thus it will be seen that from military records and resulting records in connection with bounty lands and pensions, much genealogical and historical information may be brought to light.

A Personal Touch from a Family Letter. A very touching letter was written by Mary Fleming, sister of Major John Fleming killed in Princeton, under date of April 16, 1777, to her uncle, Captain Charles Fleming of the Seventh Virginia Regiment, regarding the death of her brother. The writer of this exquisite letter and her younger sister, Susannah Fleming, were among the reigning belles of the brilliant society gathered in Williamsburg at that time. The letter follows:

"My dearest Uncle:

"I received your favor acquainting me of your having been five days under Inoculation, and have since had the pleasure to hear that you have recover'd from the Small-Pox; then thousand blessings on the kind old woman that nursed you, Robinson I think is her name, I shall ever hold it in high veneration for the tenderness she has shewn towards you; for my sake, for the sake of all the friends you have left behind, be as careful of your health as your situation will allow, let me not be depriv'd of all that's dear; already have I lost too much in the best & most lov'd of Brothers. You also, my Uncle, know what it is to have lost a Brother. (This was Col. Thos. Fleming, his brother and her uncle, who died Jan. 12, 1777 a few days after the Battle of Princeton.) I thought of your situation at the time of his Death, and believe me I suffer'd more for the survivor, than for Him who I trust is supremely blest and out of the reach of those distresses we poor mortals are subject to, & no doubt looks down with pity and compassion on those he has left behind him, & wonders how they can be so short-sighted as to grieve for those who enjoy the blessings prepared for them who died in the Lord; they enjoy that happiness which no tongue can tell, no pen describe, nor has it enter'd into the Heart of Man to Conceive.

"I suppose you have received my poor dear Brother's things by this time, if he shou'd have left any letters, shall be oblig'd to you to take particular care of them. I wrote to Him by Colonel Bland but as he did not get there before the Death of my Brother, shou'd be obliged to my dear Uncle if he will enquire of Him what he did with the letter, and if he has not destroy'd it get it and commit it to the flames. My sister desires her love to you and will write you by the next opportunity. Miss Polly Clayton's best wishes attend you, & when you have accepted of my love & duty conclude me

Your most affect. and faithful Niece
Mary Fleming"

Pensions for Revolutionary Service. Soldiers who died before 1818 received no pensions except for being disabled during Revolutionary service. In 1818 it was enacted that every officer, non-commissioned officer and private who served nine months or longer at any period of the war on the Continental Establishment (that is, troops raised by Congress), and who was in need of assistance from his country for support, should receive a pension as follows: Officers, $20.00 per month during life; non-commissioned officers or privates, $8.00 per month during life.

In order to obtain this pension the soldier must make "an oath of affirmation before the U. S. district judge or any judge or court of record of any county, state or territory in which the applicant shall reside, setting forth the company, regiment and line to which he belonged, the time he entered service, the time and manner of leaving the service, and to offer such other evidences as may be in his power, and on its appearing to the satisfaction of the judge that the applicant served in the Revolutionary War, he shall certify and transmit the testimony of said case to the Secretary of War, whoes duty it shall be, if satisfied the applicant comes under the provisions of the Act, to place the applicant on the pension list, his pension to date from the date of oath."

In 1820 each applicant was required to exhibit a schedule of his whole estate and income, when applying for a pension. Many high-spirited soldiers refused, and others were dropped from the rolls. In order to qualify, some squandered their property or made it over to their children or friends. After 1823 a more liberal interpretation of the schedules followed, but in the meantime many more soldiers had passed from life. On May 15, 1828, officers surviving were placed on full pay for life, but none were to receive larger pay than that of a captain. Non-commissioned officers and privates were to receive full pay for life, except those already on the pension list.

On June 7, 1832, all surviving non-commissioned officers and privates of the Continental or State Line whose term of service totalled two years were given a pension of full pay for the remainder of their lives, or if they served between six months and two years, their pension would be in proportion to the length of their service. All pensions were to be paid semi-annually.

On July 4, 1836, widows of soldiers who married the soldiers before the expiration of their last period of service were granted the pension of their deceased husband. On July 7, 1838, widows of soldiers who married them after the expiration of their last service, and before the year 1794 were made eligible to receive pensions. By July 1848, the pension for soldiers whose term was two years had been raised to $96.00 per annum, while the ones who served for only six months was just above $20.00 per annum.

The Veterans Administration. In order to obtain the record of any soldier who received a pension, write to the Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C. Pension applications commonly contained much genealogical data, particularly when the widow applied for a pension, since she had to prove her marriage to the deceased soldier and present record evidence in substantiation of this relationship. In some cases the complete record of the soldier's family was placed on file, with the pension bureau.

An Official Record of Military Service. As an example of the type of report of military service furnished by the Adjutant General, War Department, we quote a transcript relating to Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Fleming, uncle of the Major John Fleming mentioned above.

"It is shown by the records that Charles Fleming served as a captain in the 7th Virginia regiment of foot, commanded by Colonel Alexander McClenahan, and also by Colonel Holt Richeson, Revolutionary War. His name appears on the rolls of that regiment from June, 1777 to May, 1778. He is also borne as a captain on the rolls of the 3rd and 7th Virginia regiments, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Heth, for the months of July and August, 1778. He is reported to have been commissioned Feb. 29, 1776.

"It is also shown by the records that Charles Fleming served as lieutenant colonel of the 8th Virginia regiment, commanded by Colonel James Wood. His name appears on the rolls of that regiment to September, 1779. The records show him commissioned lieutenant-colonel June 28, 1778, and resigned December 15, 1778."

This, it will be noted, is a bald statement of service. To understand the full extent of his participation one must study the actions in which the regiment took part and all the vivid details obtainable from good histories.

Charles Fleming never married. His will was dated 8 Oct., 1793; and in it he bequeaths his real estate in Kentucky, about 40,000 acres, to his brother William (the Judge) and nephews John and Richard Bernard, in trust to pay debts and legacies. The land was in Mason County. He gave one fifth to his nieces Mary and Susanna Lewis; two fifths to the same trustees for his sister Mary Bernard and her children; and the remaining two fifths to his brother Wm. Fleming.

A Veteran of the French and Indian War. Another brother of Charles Fleming was Colonel Thomas Fleming. He was commissioned a Lieutenant in the Virginia Regulars 26 May, 1757; and served for several years in the French and Indian War, emerging as a Captain in the frontier battalion. In 1769 he was high sheriff of Goochland County. He was a member of the Committee of Safety for that County in 1775; and at the first call to arms he reentered the service. By July he was in command of a Goochland Co. company of minute men. On 12 Jan., 1776 the Virginia Convention elected him Colonel of the 9th Virginia Regiment. He was assigned a command on the Eastern Shore, and put down an uprising of Tories there with a force of 120 men. His regiment arrived in Philadelphia 2 Jan., 1777, the day before the battle of Princeton. Colonel Fleming died on the 12th, whether of disease or in action is not shown in official records. His will, dated June, 1759; proved 21 July 1777; bequeaths to his brothers William, Richard and Charles; gives £100 to purchase slaves for his sister Mary Bernard; and a like amount to purchase slaves for his sister Caroline.

On 16 Mar., 1784, the representatives of Thomas Fleming, Esz., were granted by the State of Virginia 6666 2/3 acres of land for his services as a colonel in the Continental Line. These representatives, as appears from a certificate of their uncle Wm. Fleming, were Mary, wife of Warner Lewis, Esq., and Susanna, wife of Addison Lewis, Esq., only surviving daughters of John Fleming, deceased, eldest brother of the said Col. Thomas Fleming. (Records of Va. Land Office.)

METHODS OF TRACING PEDIGREES

LESSON 17--REVOLUTIONARY LAND GRANTS

Dangers of the Frontier. We have now reached the stage in our study when it is fitting to consider that marvelous westward migration of families that carried them from their tidewater and piedmont homes in Virginia and Maryland and North Carolina into Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia, and dispersed, in a few brief years, these families over the whole south and west of the United States. A few generations more elapsed and the living representatives had by then forgotten the true story of their ancestral origin, or retained it only with much fairy tale and romance intermingled with the facts of history.

Of genuine help in separating the kernels of truth from the chaff of fiction are the Revolutionary Land Grants, and also the grants given to soldiers of the earlier French and Indian War, for with each warrant issued was a statement of the state in which the grantee had performed his tour of military duty.

There is such a pardonable tendency to consider West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee in the light of their present settled condition, that it is worth while to relate a vivid story of the perils which so constantly beset those intrepid pioneers who braved the horrors of Indian attack to push the frontier ever westward.

The Scotch-Irish. Outstanding among these dauntless frontiersmen were the Scotch-Irish, Presbyterians almost to a man, who had left Scotland amid religious persecution, had found a temporary home in the north of Ireland had then come in a constant stream of immigration into the valleys of Pennsylvania, Virginia and the Carolinas.

Typical among these families was that of John Walker of Wigton, in Scotland. His wife and Katherine Rutherford, daughter of John Rutherford who lived on the River Tweed and later moved to co. Down, Ireland. The mother of Katherine was Isabella Allein, granddaughter of Richard Allein who was for fifty years rector of Dichet, in Somersetshire, England. John Walker and Katherine Rutherford were married 7 Jan., 1702. With other compatriots they removed to Ireland, settling near the town of Newry. His brother, Alexander Walker, remained in Scotland.

John Walker and family with three of his brother Alexander's children left Strangford bay in May, 1726, and landed in Maryland 2 August. They settled first in Chester Co., Pa., where he died in Sept., 1734; his wife following him in four years. He had before his demise planned to make his home in Virginia, and had been there and selected a farm upon which he erected a small building. Their daughter Jane Walker, born in May, 1712, in co. Down, Ireland, married James Moore in April, 1734. Both lived to the age of eighty, he dying in 1791 and she 7 Jan., 1793, in Rockbridge Co., Va., where most of the family had settled. Their son James Moore married Martha Poage and another child, Jane Moore, married Joseph C. Walker, a grandson of Alexander Walker, the brother of John the emigrant.

Alone on the Frontier. Take up a good map of Virginia. Locate Rockbridge County, then Lexington, and in the southeast corner of the county the Natural Bridge. Here is where James Moore made his home for some years after his marriage to Martha Poage, and here his three eldest children were born--John, Joseph and James. About the year 1775 he removed to what is now Tazewell county, and sought out a beautiful but lonely valley on the waters of Blue Stone, a branch of New River (called in West Virginia the Kanawha). Here the family made their home in App's Valley--so named from Apps (Absalom) Looney, a hunter who was supposed to have been the first white man to disturb its solitude. You will find it on your map in Tazewell County a short distance southwest from the point where the boundary between Virginia and West Virginia forms a right angled triangle. The valley was enchanting, and seemed perfectly secure and out of the regular path of Indian war incursions.

There with the aid of an old Englishman named John Simpson he erected his cabin, and there this pious Scot and his good wife cleared a piece of ground and reared a family of nine children in the faith and the fear of God. Those born in App's Valley were Joseph, MARY, Rebecca, Alexander, William and Margaret or Peggy. The valley was ideal for stock raising, and James Moore soon owned a hundred head of horses and a large herd of cattle.

The Captivity of James Moore. But the wily savages discovered this white man's cabin and in revenge for this encroachment upon their domain began a series of depredations, compelling the few inhabitants to betake themselves to forts and stockades for defence. Other families forsook the dangers of this wilderness home, but James Moore was a man of courage; he had been a brave soldier; he loved the solitude and sweetness of the Valley, and he would not retreat through any fear of hostile Indians.

On 7 Sept., 1784, his son James, then fourteen years of age, was sent some distance to obtain a horse. He did not return. While making an anxious search his family discovered the trails of savages, and they became convinced that he had been cruelly put to death or carried captive by the Indians. The latter was indeed the case, for as he went for the horse three Indians suddenly sprang from behind a log,

and seized him. The leader was Black Wolf, a fierce and stern old Indian of forbidding countenance. Black Wolf ordered the boy to catch some of the horses, but he deliberately failed in his attempts to do so. They travelled that day about 8 miles over steep mountainous country. Barefooted, bound, and at times almost famished and perishing from fatigue, the boy was taken by them a journey of twenty days along Tug Mountain, and across what is now West Virginia, crossing the Ohio River between the mouths of the Guyandotte and Big Sandy Rivers on a raft of dry logs tied together with grapevines. On the banks of the Scioto they remained one day, and made pictures to represent three Indians with a prisoner boy. At their towns near what is now called Chillicothe, Ohio he was spared and sold to Black Wolf's half-sister. After a period of captivity he was sold to a French trader for fifty dollars in silver brooches, crosses, etc. He contrived to send a letter to his father telling of his safety, and that he was taken to Detroit by the trader. This the anxious parent received, but before he could take any steps to recover his son from captivity, another calamity burst upon the household.

The Destruction of a Family. In App's Valley, on the morning of 14 July, 1786, all seemed perfectly secure. It was harvest time, and two men were assisting Mr. Moore with the harvest, and had gone early to reap in the wheat field until breakfast time. Simpson lay sick in the loft. James Moore was salting his horses; his wife and daughters were getting breakfast; and two of the children--Rebecca and William--were for water at the spring. Meanwhile a party of Indians had come up Sandy River, crossed over to the head of Clinch River, murdered a man and wife and burned their dwelling, and passing hastely on to App's Valley, lay in ambush for the family of James Moore.

"Suddenly the savage yell was heard, and two parties rushed from their hiding places on the ridge, the one down the slope to the house, the other towards Mr. Moore. All at the sudden alarm started for the house. Two children, Rebecca and William, were shot dead near the salt block, on their return from the spring; and the third, Alexander, near the house. Mary rushed in, and the door was shut and barred against the approaching savages by Mrs. Moore and Martha Ivans, then helping the family, just in time to prevent their entrance. Mr. Moore, finding himself intercepted by the Indians at the house, ran on through the small lot that surrounded it, and on climbing the fence paused, and turned, and in a moment was pierced with seven bullets. Springing from the fence, he ran a few paces, fell and expired. The two men in the harvest field, seeing the house surrounded by about thirty savages, fled and escaped unharmed. Martha Ivans seized two of the guns and ran upstairs to the sick man, calling on him to shoot through the crevices; but a bullet from outside the house had already pierced Simpson through the head, and he was dying.

"Martha Ivans and Mary Moore, (the latter nine years old) secreted themselves under a part of the floor, taking with them the infant Margaret; but the sobbings of the alarmed (and wounded) child forbade concealment. Should Mary place the child upon the floor and conceal herself?--or should she share its fate? She could not abandon her little sister even in that perilous moment, and left her hiding place and her companion. The Indians were now cutting at the door, and threatening fire. Mrs. Moore saw that her two faithful dogs were silenced, Simpson expiring, and her husband dead, and collecting her four remaining children, knelt down and committed them to God then rose and unbarred the door.

"The Indians, satisfied with the blood that had been shed, took Mrs. Moore and her four children, John, Jane, Mary and Margaret--the fifth, Joseph, being in Rockbridge at school-prisoners; and having plundered to their satisfaction, set fire to the dwelling. Martha Ivans had crept from the approaching flames, and again concealed herself beneath a log that lay across the little stream near the house. While catching one of the horses, one of the Indians crossed the log under which she was hidden, and sat down upon the end of it. The girl, seeing him handle the lock of his gun, and supposing that he had discovered her, and was about to fire upon her, came out, to the great surprise of the savage, for he had not seen her, and to his great joy gave herself up. In a short time the Indians were on their march their captives and their plunder to their towns in Ohio.

"They journeyed rapidly on, to what fate the helpless captives knew not. The Indians became dissatisfied with the delicate appearance and slow traveling of the weak-minded and feeble-bodied son John, and dispatched him and hid his body from pursuers. That night each captive was tied to a warrior, who slept tomahawk in hand. On the third day the little infant Margaret, that Mary could not part with, became very fretful from a wound it had received on its cheek. Irritated by its crying a savage seized it, and dashing its head against a tree tossed it into the bushes without a word. The company moved on in silence, perhaps pitying the living reserved for a worse fate.

"After some twenty wearisome days of travel down the Sandy and Ohio rivers, they came to the Scioto; here the Indians showed Mrs. Moore some hieroglyphics representing three Indians and a captive white boy; this boy, they told her, was her son, whom they had captured, and who was still a captive. The prisoners were then taken

to their towns near where Chilicothe now stands. After a few days a council was called, and an aged Indian made a long speech dissuading from war; the warriors shook their heads and retired. This old man took Mary Moore to his wigwam, and treated her with great kindness.

"In a short time a party of Cherokees, who were returning from an unsuccessful expedition, stopped where Mrs. Moore and her daughter Jane were held in captivity. The sight of these prisoners excited their thirst for revenge. While the Shawnees were revelling in drink, the Cherokees seized the mother and daughter and condemned them to torture by fire, and death at the stake. The sufferings were protracted through three days of agony. The uncomplaining mother comforted her poor dying child with words of faith, and displayed a meekness that astounded the savages. Finally one savage, more humane than the rest, ended her sufferings with his tomahawk.

The Return from Captivity. The two survivors, Mary Moore (black-eyed and golden-haired) and Martha Ivans, remained in captivity with the Shawnees till the fall of 1788; sharing in all the hardships, clothing, food and labor of Indian life. At times, when intoxicated, the savages threatened them with death, but sober Indians always warned them in time to hide. Then the white men sent an expedition to destroy the Shawnee towns on the Scioto, which they did, late in November, and destroyed the winter provisions of the Shawnees. In extreme suffering the Indians sought aid in Canada. They took with them to Detroit their two captives, and storm after storm beset them on the way. At Detroit the Indians gave themselves up to riotous drinking, and to get fire water sold their captives. Martha Ivans was soon released and went to live with a wealthy English family. The purchaser of Mary Moore treated her very unkindly.

Her brother James Moore, still in the neighborhood of Detroit, heard from a Shawnee of the destruction of his father's family; and later he learned she had been purchased by a white man of bad character and an unfeeling wretch. He went to see her and found her in a most abject condition, almost naked, clothed in a few dirty tattered rags, an object of pity indeed. He applied to the commanding officer at Detroit for her relief, and had the man brought to trial. Later she was released upon the arrival of Thomas Ivans, Martha's brother, who had sought them from tribe to tribe until he found them in Canada. In Oct., 1789, after James had been a captive five years, and Mary and Martha three, they set out for home, returning by way of Pittsburg and Winchester to Rockbridge.

The Walker Home. James Moore returned in a few years to Tazewell County, married and reared a large and honorable family. Shortly after her return Mary Moore went to live with her uncle, Joseph C. Walker, who had married her father's sister, at their home about six miles south of Lexington in Rockbridge County. His home was one of the most comfortable and valuable in the county, and he was an upright elder in the Presbyterian church. He and his pious wife took the redeemed captive to their home and she grew up as one of their own children. There were four daughters in the family, including Margaret Walker, who married in 1795, Rev. Samuel Houston, a well-known minister, first cousin to the father of the famous General Sam Houston. In 1798 there were two weddings in the family. Mary Moore, now 21, married Rev. Samuel Brown; and her first cousin, Mary Walker, married Richard Fleming Bernard, thus uniting two ancient Scottish families, both of them originally from Wigton.

A Triumphant Life. Mary Moore became the mother of eleven children; one died in infancy, another at fourteen; the rest survived her. In relating to them the story of her captivity she displayed no animosity toward the savages who had so cruelly wronged her family. The sudden death of her husband in 1818 left her a widow with ten children, the youngest but an infant; but for six years she devotedly and frugally reared them, passing away 24 April, 1824. All of her seven sons became Presbyterian ministers, as also a son-in-law. She lies by the side of her husband in New Providence Churchyard. One has written:

"The way to this grave can never be forgotten till another people, with other hearts than now beat in American bosoms, take possession of this beautiful valley. The melancholy romance of her early days, and the Christian excellence of her nature and closing years, make her memory immortal. The history of her life combines in one story all the boding events incident to the savage captivity always impending the immigrant families taking possession of the rivers and valleys of Western Virginia. It is given as a sample of many captivities and deaths, by savage hands, of men, women and children, on the frontiers of all the States in North America." (Foote: Sketches of Virginia, II:505-524.)

Land Bounty Grants to Soldiers. Indians were not the only danger imperilling early settlements. The country was repeatedly involved in war. To stimulate enlistments and to reward for military service, the government issued warrants for grants of land to ex-service men. Thus after the French and Indian War, 1754-1763, land bounties were given as follows:

To each field officer 5000 acres. To each non-commissioned officer 200 acres.
To each Captain 3000 acres. To each private 50 acres.
To each subaltern 2000 acres.

Application could be made for this land wherever there was public domain unoccupied. Many obtained grants in North Carolina; up until 1775 land surveys in Kentucky had been principally for veterans of the French and Indian War.

Similar inducements were offered to soldiers participating in the Revolutionary War. Virginia had vast resources in unoccupied land, and was more generous than other states on that account. In 1783 she yielded all her rights to the territory northwest of the Ohio River to be used for grants by congress. The entire area southeast of the Ohio River and falling within the territory bounded by the Green River to its head, thence to the Cumberland Mountains, then along them and the North Carolina boundary to the Tennessee River, and thence to the Ohio and along it to the mouth of the Green River was reserved by law for Virginia troops entitled to land grants. Until 1797 no other person than a soldier could enter a survey within this great reservation. It was enacted that officers or soldiers or sailors who should serve to the end of the war, or their heirs or legal representatives, in case of their death, should be entitled to receive the quantity of land listed in the first column below. Later, for officers these amounts under certain conditions were increased by one third to the amounts in the second column.

VIRGINIA BOUNTY ALLOTMENTS

(Amounts received by Officers of various grades and also by Privates)

Major-Generals received ----------15,000 to 17,500 acres
Brigadier-Generals received ----------10,000 acres and upwards
Colonels received ----------5,000 to 8,888 acres
Lietenant-Colonels received ----------4,500 to 6,666 acres
Majors received ----------4,000 to 5,333 acres
Captains received ----------3,000 to 4,666 acres
Surgeons and Surgeons'Mates received ----------2,666 to 8,000 acres
Subalterns, i.e. Lieutenants, Ensigns, and Cornets received ----------2,000 to 2,666 acres
Every non-commissioned officer who served throughout the war --400 acres
Every soldier and sailor under like circumstances ----------200 acres
Every non-commissioned officer, enlisted for three years, who served out his period of enlistment or to the end of the war ---------200 acres
And every soldier and sailor under like circumstances ---------100 acres
Every officer of the Navy received the same quantity of land as an officer of equal rank in the Army.
When any officer, soldier or sailor was killed or died in the service, his heirs or legal representatives became entitled to receive the same quantity of land as would have been due such officer, soldier or sailor respectively, had he survived the war.

Most of these surveys were made between 1782 and 1785, when further surveying was suspended owing to the danger of Indian attacks in the military reservation. By the time affairs quieted down Kentucky had become a state and no further Virginia grants were made there after 1792. In 1844 650,000 acres of land warrants still remained unlocated. The value of these lands, as estimated by Kentucky, was as follows: 1795--$35 per 100 acres; 1796--$40 per 100 acres; 1800--$20 per 100 acres.

Tables of these grants to soldiers in Kentucky have been alphabetically arranged and printed in the two helpful volumes by W. R. Jillson: Old Kentucky Entries and Deeds, pp. 15-139, and Kentucky Land Grants. Another list will be found in the Year Book of the Kentucky Society of the Sons of the Revolution, pp. 191-272.

Typical Entries. Sample entries selected from these volumes, relating to the Fleming and Bernard families are given.

Warrant No.	Officer or Soldier	Rank	Dept. of Service	Years of Service	Date of Warrant	No. of Acres	Heirs or Assignees
544	William Bennett	Private	State line war		May 5, 1783	200	(Wm Reynolds assignee)
492	William Bennett	Private	Cont. line	3 yrs	Dec 20,1783		
785	William Bernard	Lieut.	Cont. line	3 yrs	Jun 10,1783	26662/3	John Bernard
2827	Thomas Bernard	Corp.	Cont. line	3 yrs	Jun 10,1784	200	
1880	Charles Fleming	Lt-Col.	Cont. line	3 yrs	Nov 8, 1783	6000	
2763	Thomas Fleming	Colonel	Cont. line	3 yrs	Mar 16,1784	66662/3	Warner Lewis & wife Mary Addison Lewis & wife Susanna
2764	John Fleming	Major	Cont. line	3 yrs	Mar 16,1784	53331/3	Same as above.

Charles Fleming, according to the Virginia Grants, located a total of 54,191 acres in 1790 in Mason Co., Ky., on the Ohio River. (Book 14:433, 435, 436.) He also obtained 800 acres in 1795 on the Kentucky River in Woodford Co. (Book 7:176.) Not all of this was bounty land, however. Thomas Fleming, or rather his heirs, was granted 2000 acres on Yellow Creek in Lincoln Co. in 1797; and John Fleming's heirs 981, and 675 acres, etc. in various grants in Fleming Co. on Fleming and Hingston Creeks. (Books 8:71,16:110,241, etc.)

Charles Fleming in his will, 8 Oct., 1793, gave his real estate in Kentucky to his brother William Fleming, and to his nephews John and Richard Bernard, in trust, for his creditors and to pay legacies. He gave one fifth to his nieces Mary and Susanna Lewis; two fifths to the same trustees for his sister Mary Bernard and her children, and the remaining two fifths to his brother William Fleming. On Dec. 31, 1796 William Fleming of Chesterfield and John and Richard Bernard of Virginia were grantors in a deed for 40,857 acres on the Ohio River; and William Fleming of Chesterfield disposed of 7,750 acres on Buck Creek and Dix River in 1795; and 1,600 acres on Michaux Branch in 1812.

The Land Bounty of Captain Peter Bernard. The Richard Bernard mentioned in the deed in the preceding paragraph was identical with the Richard Fleming Bernard who married Mary Walker (cousin of the Captive Mary Moore). He moved with his family from Rockbridge Co., Va., to Highland Co., Ohio, where he lived until his death in 1834, not many miles from the scene of Mary Moore's captivity and the death of her mother and sister. Richard Fleming Bernard, the son of William Bernard and Mary Fleming, was born 18 March, 1767; and christened by the Rev. William Douglas 30 Jan., 1768. His father was the 15th great-grandson of Edward I of England; his mother the 3rd great-granddaughter of the Earl of Wigtown in Scotland, and a lineal descendant of King James IV.

Three of Richard Bernard's brothers fought in the Revolution. Lieutenant William Bernard was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, 7th Virginia Regiment in Jan., 1776. He died 27 April, 1776. (Letter from the Adjutant General, War Department, Washington, D. C.) In the Land Records at Richmond, Mayo Carrington, captain of the regiment, attests that John Bernard, Jr., was "the reputed legitimate heir of the late William Bernard," deceased. Another brother, Thomas, was the corporal granted the 200 acres above. A third brother, Robert, was a private under General Morgan. In addition, Richard's sister, Catherine, was married to William Bennett, who also served.

These were all children of William Bernard and Mary Fleming. As proved in Lesson 12, page 2, this William Bernard was the son of Robert Bernard of Kingston Parish, Gloucester (now Matthews) Co., Va. In the Order Book for Cumberland Co., between the dates of 25 Feb., 1750 and April, 1754, appear references to Peter Bernard, Robert Bernard, Frances Bernard and Margaret Bernard, each being described as "infant Orphan of Robert Bernard, deceased." Guardians were appointed for them, indicating that they were under fourteen.

Precious genealogical data on this family is preserved in connection with a land bounty claim, based on the Revolutionary service of Captain Peter Bernard. On March 19, 1834 the heirs of Peter Bernard were allowed land bounty for his services as a Captain in the Continental line for three years. In Burgess: Virginia Soldiers of 1776, pp. 60-65 will be found a detailed description of applications by relatives claiming to be the legal heirs of this soldier.

Sworn Affidavits as to Kinship. First Ann Meredith makes affidavit, May 5, 1834, that Mrs. Frances Lambeth, who was the wife of Meredith Lambeth of King William Co., was formerly Frances Bernard and was raised in that part of Gloucester Co. now called Matthews; that Frances often spoke of her brother Peter Bernard, who lived in Gloucester, or Matthews Co.; and that the said Frances Lambeth was a widow at her death at the home of her son Meredith Lambeth in Campbell Co., intestate. She further testified "that John Lambeth late of Fredericksburg, dec'd., was the son of the said Frances Lambeth, and that the said John left two children, to-wit:--William and Frances; and that George Kemp Lambeth, late of Fredericksburg (a son of Frances Lambeth) left four children:--Susan Frances, John, George Henry, and Fayette; that Meredith, Bernard and Washington Lambeth are now living in Campbell County, and that they are the sons of Frances Lambeth, dec'd., and that she had no other children at the time of her death."

A second claim was made by relatives of the wife of Captain Bernard, in Henrico Co. Court, July 6, 1835. Their claim made known more family genealogy. "Certified that Peter Bernard, dec'd., a Captain in the Rev. War, died about the year 1787, in Gloucester Co. (now Matthews Co.), intestate, leaving one only son, and heir, Dudley Bernard, who was twenty-one years of age in 1789. That he went on a voyage to the West Indies from which he never returned, and has never been heard of since. That he was unmarried and without lawful issue. That George, Molly, Judith, Susan, Polly and Elizabeth Dudley were the nearest of kin (being his uncles and aunts) on the maternal side. His mother was Betsey Dudley who died before her husband, Peter Bernard."

(A lengthy list of the descendants of these maternal uncles and aunts is then given, bringing the list down to their heirs living in 1835.) (Note: Peter Bernard & Frances Dudly were married 22 Aug., 1758, in Kingston Parish. (Wm. & Mary Quarterly [illegible].)

It will be seen that there were two claims--that Peter Bernard's heirs were the descendants of his sister, Frances (Bernard) Lambeth, and that they were the descendants of the maternal uncles and aunts of Dudley Bernard, son of Peter.

The descendants on both sides were widely scattered, and these issued various powers of attorney, authorizing representatives to sponsor their cause. Among others, Eliza G. Lambeth of Lynchburg, for land due her as Executrix of George K. Lambeth's estate, the latter being the son of Frances Lambeth, a sister of Peter Bernard. Also Meredith Lambeth, Washington Lambeth and Bernard Lambeth, all of Campbell Co., "three of the sons out of the five children of our deceased Mother, Frances Lambeth, who was a sister of (Peter) Bernard, dec'd., a Captain of Infantry in the Rev. War."

Decision as to the Proper Heirs. A Memorandum filed with the above papers states:--"Captain Peter Bernard's brothers and sisters were: John Bernard, who left four children, namely, Elizabeth Wells (widow of Willis Wells); Ann B. Johnston (widow of Peter Johnston); Henningham Copeland (wife of Charles Copeland); Judith Merriwether (wife of Douglas Merriwether) ---and Frances, who married Meridith Lambeth and whose children are:--Bernard Lambeth, Moridith and Washington Lambeth. Children of Frances who are dead:--John Lambeth (who left two children, William and Frances), and George Lambeth, who is dead and left Susan Frances, John, George Henry, and Fayette."

Comment on the above Entries. Thus from this effort to prove rights to land bounty numerous genealogical items are placed on record, both on the Bernard and on the Dudley lines. These trace several generations of descendants, and give the address in 1834 and 1835 of living descendants; which is extremely helpful, for by this time the family had become widely scattered.

It must not be supposed, however, that all the brothers or sisters of Peter Bernard and their posterity were represented in these claims. A complete record of the family of Robert Bernard shows these children: i. William Bernard, md. 20 Mar., 1748, Mary Fleming, and left a large family; ii. Robert Bernard, living in 1753; iii. Capt. Peter Bernard, md. 22 Aug., 1758, Frances Dudley; iv. Frances Bernard, md. Meredith Lambeth; v. John Bernard, md. 30 July, 1767, Henningham Carrington; vi. Margaret Bernard, md. in 1764, George Carrington, Jr.

Nor does the above decision list all the children of John Bernard. A study of the will of Mary Bernard, on file in Cumberland Co., Va., proves her to be the daughter of John and Henningham Bernard. Out in the will books of Logan Co., Ky., are copies of the wills of John Bernard, of his wife Henningham Bernard, and of a son William A. Bernard, and these prove there were at least seven children in the family, viz., William A., George, Ann (md. Peter Johnston), Mary (d. unmarried), Henningham (md. Charles Copeland), Judith (md. Douglas Merriwether), and Elizabeth (md. Willis Wills).

METHODS OF TRACING PEDIGREES

LESSON 18 - KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE

Map Study. Each student should make a carefully drawn or traced map of the states of Kentucky and Tennessee showing the principal water courses and the location of the earliest settlements, such as Harrodsburg, Boonesborough, etc. A division of the county as it was when sub-divided into the three counties, Fayett - Lincoln and Jefferson - should also be shown on this map.

Sources for Research in Kentucky. The principle sources are to be found in the records kept at the county court house, the wills, deeds, and marriage bonds or licenses. These are usually in the custody of the county clerk. In some counties the records are preserved in excellent condition in modern files; in others the old, original volumes are placed in order upon the shelves. A number of these valuable original records have been printed in such publications as the Filson Club Quarterly, Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society, etc. As previously mentioned, the Genealogical Society of Utah has upon its shelves typewritten copies of the complete census for Kentucky for the year 1810, the earliest now extant. We have also typewritten copies of many of the marriage bonds for various counties, as also copies of some county wills, deeds, pension applications of soldiers residing within various counties, etc.

Sources in Tennessee. Kentucky, until 1792, was a part of Virginia. Tennessee, until 1790, was part of North Carolina. Tables similar to that worked out for Virginia showing the date of organization of each county within the state and the county or counties from which it was erected, should also be worked out for the states of Kentucky and Tennessee and other states of the South. Many records with much history of the early counties of Tennessee prior to 1790 are published in the Colonial and State Records of North Carolina, which are obtainable in our Library. Other information for this early period will be found in the modern files of the North Carolina Historical Commission at Raleigh, N. C.

The records of Tennessee land grants are deposited in the Archive Section of the Division of History, Archives and Museums in the Soldiers Memorial Building in the State Capitol. The State Library has one of the largest genealogical libraries in the South. In Tennessee counties the Register of Deeds keeps records of deeds, etc. The county clerk keeps records of marriages and wills.

In Sumner County Court House, however, the volumes of wills and deeds were all kept together in the same room, each volume having a name index. The marriage bonds were not entered in a volume, but the original bonds were folded and deposited according to year of issue, loose, in pigeon-holes. Searchers among these loose bonds had mis-filed some of them under the wrong years, and quite a number may have been carried off without the consent of the county clerk.

The Early History of Kentucky and Tennessee. Persons whose ancestors were among the pioneers of these two states should make it a point to study a good history of each state, and particularly the best history obtainable of the counties where his ancestors lived. In this way they will obtain that local color and understanding of conditions of life in that period of pioneering which will enable them to better appreciate the part their ancestors took in developing the region and the courage and stamina required to establish communities in the midst of hostile savages.

Early Days in Kentucky. Perhaps no story better illustrates the perils attending the founding of settlements in Kentucky and Tennessee than that of Daniel Boone. Born in Pennsylvania, of a family of Quakers who had emigrated from the neighborhood of Exeter in Devonshire, England, he moved, while still in his youth, with his father's family into what was then Rowan Co., North Carolina, on the waters of the Yadkin River. There he became famous as a hunter and trapper, married in 1755 Rebecca Bryan, and reared a family of children. With his brother, Squire Boone, and others, he made several hazardous and protracted hunting expeditions into the Kentucky region. On Sept. 25, 1773, Boone and his family, with a company of others, left for the west to settle in Kentucky. While encamped in Powell's Valley near Cumberland Gap, some of their number, including James Boone, 16-year-old son of Daniel, were attacked and slain by Shawnese Indians. All but Boone's family returned to their homes in consternation. He made his home for a time on the Clinch River.

On June 16, 1774 he assisted James Harrod and 34 men in laying off the town of Harrodstown (later Harrodsburg). Returning to his home, he held the rank of captain during the war with the Indians known as Dunmore's War.

Col. Richard Henderson of North Carolina formed, about this time, the Transylvania Company for settling Kentucky. In March, 1775 he met in council with twelve

hundred Cherokees, and for $50,000 worth of clothing, utensils, ornaments and firearms, he bought from the Indians an immense tract lying between the Cumberland and Kentucky Rivers. Boone led the advance party for this company, and at Big Lick on the Kentucky River, just below the mouth of Otter Creek, built the town of Boonesborough, beginning with a fort and a few cabins. The surveys of land made at that time were rather crude, and many claims overlapped. A man who paid the land office fees might patent any land he pleased, but only those portions would be confirmed which did not cover land already patented. Thousands of vexatious law suits followed. Shortly afterwards, opposition in Virginia and North Carolina, and the outbreak of the Revolution, ended the Transylvania Company.

At that date Kentucky was still a part of Fincastle County, Virginia, but the county of Kentucky was formed Dec. 31, 1776.

Indian Attacks. In September, 1775, Daniel Boone arrived in Kentucky with his family. With the party came four Bryans, his relatives, at the head of 30 men from the Yadkin. They crossed from their home through Cumberland Gap on horseback and had to witstand Indian attacks. At the outbreak of the Revolution, English agents excited the Cherokees on the South and the Shawnese and Mingos on the north to declare war on the American border settlements. On Sunday, the 17th of July, an incident occurred at Boonesborough which created wide-spread consternation. Jemima, the second daughter of Daniel Boone, aged 14 years, together with two girl friends, was paddling in a canoe on the Kentucky River. Losing control of their canoe they were swept to the north bank, when five Shawnese braves, hiding in the bushes, waded out and captured them. The screams of the girls alarmed the settlers, who sallied forth in hot pursuit of the kidnappers. Boone headed a party of footmen, who followed closely on the trail of the fugitives. The girls had furtively scattered broken twigs and scraps of clothing as they were hurried along through the forest by their grim captors. After a two-day chase, Boone's party caught up with the unsuspecting savages some thirty-five miles from Boonesborough, and by skilful dash, recaptured the young women unharmed. Two of the Shawnese were killed and the others fled into the woods.

Under the threat of Indian attacks, all but three of the settlements in Kentucky were abandoned. Later only Harrodsburg and Boonesborough were held. These palisaded stations were frequently attacked. Some sieges lasted several days. Once in a sortie Boone's ankle was shattered by a bullet. A warrior lifted his tomahawk above the fallen man to kill him, when the famous scout, Simon Kenton, rushed up and killed the warrior and carried his comrade to safety. Women soon became the equal of the men in sieges. The situation was partially relieved by the arrival of reinforcements from Virginia.

Boone in Captivity. In the year 1778 Boone was captured by Indians while out boiling salt. He learned from the Indians they were planning a great attack on Boonesborough. Striving to gain time, he induced 21 other salt boilers to surrender. They were taken to the Chillicothe country on the Scioto River in Ohio, where Boone and 16 of his companions were formally adopted into the trive, Boone as the son of Chief Black Fish. He pretended to be happy, but after being absent about four and a half months from his home, he managed, by rare sagacity, to escape and in four days was at Bonnesborough. His family, believing him dead, had returned to the Yadkin in North Carolina. General George Rogers Clark, with 150 men, now carried war into the Indian country in Illinois, descended the Ohio, built a fort at Louisville, and captured a number of important places.

On September 7, 400 Indians attacked Boonesborough under the command of Black Fish. They made a savage attack which lasted ten days, but the defense was equally stubborn and withstood the longest and severest ordeal of attack ever known in Kentucky.

Throughout the Revolutionary War, alternate attacks were made by the whites and the Indians into each other's home territory. In 1779, despite these dangers, a great tide of immigration set in towards Kentucky. In October Daniel Boone and his family returned to Kentucky with a company of folk from Rowan County, North Carolina. Either in this party or shortly afterwards, came Abraham Lincoln, grandfather of the president. The Lincolns and the Boones had been neighbors and warm friends in Pennsylvania and had frequently intermarried. It was by Boone's advice and encouragement that Lincoln migrated to Kentucky. This Abraham Lincoln was shot by an Indian about 1787.

Next year, Edward Boone, brother of Daniel, was killed by the Indians, in October, while the two were out together, boiling salt. As his brother fell dead at his feet, Daniel at once shot the savage he thought had killed him, then another, and made his escape.

In November, 1780, Kentucky was divided into three counties - Fayette, Lincoln and Jefferson. Fayette then included the country between the Ohio and Kentucky Rivers. Boone made his home in Fayette County at Boone's Station, and became Lieut.-Colonel of the county militia.

The Attack on Bryan's Station. Four Bryans, uncles of Rebecca Bryan, wife of Daniel Boone, formed a settlement in Kentucky not far from Boonesborough named Bryan's Station. It consisted of forty cabins enclosed by a stout palisade and was the largest and northernmost of a group of Fayette County settlements. On August 15, 1782, an army of nearly 1,000 Indians, the largest ever mustered in the west, marched against the little garrison of 50 riflemen, but these resisted intrepidly. Small relief parties managed to reach the fort through a hail of bullets. After two days the Indians withdrew sullenly. Col. Boone had promptly led reinforcements to Bryan's Station. Upon the retirement of the Indians, 182 of the best riflemen in Kentucky started in pursuit. They were ambushed by the Indians and 70 of their number killed. Boon's son, Israel, was killed at his side, and he himself only escaped by swimming the river amid a shower of lead.

The Indian Hostilities Continue. The signing of peace in 1783 did not end Indian depredations. Between 1783 and 1790 it is estimated that 1600 Kentuckians were taken captive or massacred by Indians. The annals of that state record one long succession of assaults, heroic defences, murders, burnings, torturings, escapes, reprisals and ambushes in this protracted border warfare.

Boone had staked out many choice tracts of land for himself, but had not been careful to have them legally entered in proper form. Land jumpers took from him his land, one piece after another, until he was in the end left landless. He lived for a while in West Virginia, and then in 1799 with his wife and younger children removed to Missouri, where he lived in serene old age in a cabin in St. Charles County, Missouri. His wife, Rebecca Bryan, a woman of meek, generous, heroic nature, and a proper helpmeet in storm and calm, died Mar. 18, 1813, aged 74 years 1 month and 11 days. Daniel Boone died 26 Sept. 1820, aged 85 years 11 months and 4 days.

The Bryan Family. In an old family record written about the year 1889 and owned by Wm. A. C. Bryan of Nephi, Utah, it is shown that he was baptized 29 Oct., 1889 for his grandfather, John Bryan, born North Carolina, died about 1814; for his granduncle, Joseph Bryan, born North Carolina, and for his granduncle-in-law, Daniel Boone, born 14 July 1732, Exeter, Bucks, Pennsylvania, died 26 Sept. 1820. His wife, on the same date, was baptized for Elizabeth Hinkle of Jefferson County, Kentucky, who died 1831; and Rebecca Bryan of Missouri who died 1813, the grandmother and grandaunt, respectively, of Wm. A. C. Bryan. Sealings were also performed 30 Oct., 1889 for Charles Hinkle Bryan, born 14 Dec. 1807, Jefferson County, Kentucky, died 14 Jan. 1885, and Jane Collins Snyder; also for John Bryan and Elizabeth Hinkle as described above; and Daniel Boone and Rebecca Bryan.

In tracing this family, two valuable clues are at hand. One is the alleged connection with Daniel Boone and his wife, Rebecca, the latter of whom is shown as sister of his grandfather, John Bryan, and these two have a brother Joseph, according to the temple record. The other clue is the residence of the Bryan family in Jefferson County, Kentucky. By searching the wills of Jefferson County, Kentucky, we find in Jefferson County Wills, Book 1, Page 158, a copy of the will of Joseph Bryan dated 20 Nov. 1804, probated 4 Mar. 1805. It mentions his wife, Alee, sons Samuel, Joseph and John Bryan, youngest son, daughters Martha Boone and Rebecca Boone, Susannah Hinkle, Aylee Howard, Phoebe Forbes and Charity Davis. Also a daughter Eleanor Adams and several of her children. Thus, by means of this will, the connection of the Utah family with the noted Bryan family of Kentucky and North Carolina is established.

An excellent genealogy of the Boone family by Hazel A Spraker, is fully documented, and was printed in 1922. On page 505 of this volume appears a sketch of the Bryan family, beginning with the earliest ancestor born about 1630 in Denmark, who married and had a son, Morgan Bryan, born in Denmark in 1671. He removed to Chester County, Pennsylvania and married there Martha Strode. This couple, moved with their family, to North Carolina, and founded Bryan's Settlement. They were the parents of ten children. The eldest, Joseph Bryan, whose will has just been quoted, was the father of Rebecca who married Daniel Boone, and Martha Bryan who married his brother, Edward Boone (killed in Oct. 1780 by Indians as mentioned before); also of John Bryan, grandfather of Wm. A. C. Bryan of Nephi. Another granddaughter of Morgan Bryan married George Boone, brother of Daniel, while William Bryan, son of Morgan, married about 1765 Mary Boone, sister of Daniel. This William Bryan was the leader of the settlement at Bryan's Station in Kentucky, and was killed by Indians there 7 May, 1780. Six of the sons of Morgan Bryan fought for freedom in the Revolutionary War, while another son, Col. Samuel Bryan, was a loyalist leader in the Revolution, and is said to have fought against his brothers at the Battle of Kings Mountain.

Kinds of Land Grants in Kentucky. There are two volumes of great worth in Kentucky research, helping to locate families settling there. These are two volumes by Jillson entitled, "Old Kentucky Entries and Deeds," and "Kentucky Land Grants." The introduct on to these two volumes should be carefully read. In them is explained that land grants in Kentucky were first made by Virginia and covered a period principally between 1782 and 1792. Most of these were for military service in the French and Indian War, and later in the Revolutionary War. The Old Kentucky Grants between 1793 to 1856 were made by the state of Kentucky; grants south of the Green River, covered the years 1797 to 1866, where, until 1797, no person could enter a survey except a soldier. After statehood Kentucky opened up this great reservation south of the Green River to any person who possessed a family and over 21 years of age. Such persons were entitled to not less than 100 acres or more than 200 acres, but must have been bona fide settlers of the land for one year before they came into actual possession. The records of these grants are kept in the Kentucky Land Office, at Frankfort, Ky. Then there are Tellico Grants, covering the years 1803 to 1853, including land deeded to the United States by Cherokee Indians by the 1805 treaty; and finally Kentucky Land Warrants, 1860 to 1873, when the state opened for sale at $20.00 per one hundred acres all the vacant land to anyone in Kentucky except an alien. The persons desiring land paid the fees, obtained a receipt, and exchanged this for a land warrant, authorizing the owner to locate and survey a certain acreage. When this survey was completed and the report made to the land office, the land was registered and the land patent was issued to the owner within about six months.

The "Kentucky Entries and Deeds" are grouped according to the three counties formed in 1780. The Registrar of the Land Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, has the entries of deeds for Lincoln County, 1779 to 1787; Fayette County, 1782 to 1794; the Military Warrants 1782 to 1793; and military entries 1784 to 1797. The clerk of Jefferson County at Louisville, Kentucky has charge of the Jefferson County entries and deeds for 1779 to 1785. Old manuscript records kept in the office of the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Kentucky are there because during the early days of the commonwealth the law provided for recording of deeds and many other important legal instruments in Frankfort. Transcripts of these may be obtained from the Clerk of the Court of Appeals at Frankfort.

Sample Land Entries. Examples of these Court of Appeals deeds arranged alphabetically under the name of the grantor are given to show the value of the material contained in them.

Name of Grantor	Residence	Date	No. of Acres	Watercourse
Bennett, Bartlet	Virginia	3-22-1797	500	Lick Cr.
Bennett, Bartlett	Orange	3-8-1803	300	So Fk Licking Cr.
Bennett, Elisha & wife	Baltimore	5-12-1808	100	Big Barren R.
Bennett, Elisha & wife	Maryland	8-19-1809	500	Big Barren R.
Bernard, Jno. & Richard	Virginia	12-31-1796	40,857	Ohio R.
Fleming, William	Chesterfield	5-18-1795	7,750	Buck Cr.& Dix R.
Fleming, William	Virginia	12-31-1796	40,857	Ohio R.
Fleming, William	Chesterfield	5-18-1812	1,600	Michaux Br.

METHODS OF TRACING PEDIGREES

LESSON 19 - NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA

Many Records Made Available for Research. As in the case of Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee, there are today numerous records made readily available for research that were not accessible a few years ago. Some of these will be pointed out in this lesson, and examples are given of how they can be profitably used in tracing ancestral lines. Since many families migrated to the Carolinas from Virginia, the volume entitled "Index to Virginia Genealogies," which is an index to published accounts of all Virginia families, showing the volumes and pages where these accounts are printed. A companion index just recently off the press, and of immense help in research, is the two volume set entitled "Index to Virginia Periodicals." This is a complete name index to the following genealogical periodicals: Calender of Virginia State Papers, Hening's Statutes, Lower Norfolk County Antiquary, Virginia Historical Register, Tyler's Quarterly, Virginia Magazine of History, Wm. & Mary Quarterly, 1st and 2nd Series.

North Carolina Sources. All engaged in research in the Southern States should familiarize themselves with the introductory chapter of"Kinfolks," Vol. 1, by Wm. C. Harllee, entitled "State and County Records." Under the name of each state is arranged a compendium of helpful information of real assistance in searching the records of that state. Under North Carolina appears the following:

"The area of North Carolina was originally included in Virginia. In 1663 the British King Charles II granted to eight Lords Proprietors all the country between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans and between the 31st and 36th parallels of latitude, called Carolina. Carolina thus included the present states of North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, and Alabama within the original domain of the United States.

"This area was first divided into Albemarle Co. which extended from Virginia to the Cape Fear River and Clarendon Co. which extended from the Cape Fear River to Florida. In 1696 Bath Co. was formed from Southern part of Albemarle. These counties were sub-divided into judicial precincts. Effective 13 March 1739 these counties were abolished and their precincts became counties. The counties of Berkeley, Colleton, and Craven which were in the part which became the Province of South Carolina in 1729 were formed 1683 from Clarendon Co.

"In 1729 the Lords Proprietors surrendered their charter and Carolina was divided into two separate royal provinces, North Carolina, which comprised the present states of North Carolina and Tennessee, and South Carolina which comprised the area to the south.

"The Crown acquired the franchises and land titles of seven proprietors for 2500 pounds sterling, each, but John, Lord Carteret, Baron of Hawnes, later Earl of Granville, retained his title to one eighth of the land. In 1743 his partition was fixed as the land between Virginia and latitude 35 Degrees 34 minutes and between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Patents issued to lands within that area were then called Lord Granville grants."

County Records. "In North Carolina counties the Clerk of the Superior Court keeps records of wills, etc.; the Register of Deeds keeps records of deeds, etc., and marriage licenses.

Wills. "Prior to 1760 wills were required to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Province. The Secretary of State has transferred these wills to the N. C. Historical Commission. Grimes' Abstracts of N. C. Wills 1663-1760, well indexed, shows names of devisors and devisees, and executors with relationships stated in will, dates of will and probation.

"After 1760 wills were required to be filed and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Superior Court. The N. C. Historical Commission, under laws authorizing the transfer of old records from the counties to it, has made an effort to collect all the original wills filed in the counties from 1760 to 1860. Copies are recorded in the Will Books of the counties where they were originally filed. Wills from 1760 to 1800 were listed in Olds' N. C. Wills showing names of devisors and devisees. Only 125 copies were published -- one for each county, and 25 extra.

Marriage Records. "Between 1741 and 1867 marriage bonds were required in North Carolina. The originals have been collected from the county court houses and filed in the N. C. Historical Commission. Since 1867 marriage licenses were required; these with the corresponding certificates are recorded in the office of Register of Deeds.

Other Vital Statistics. "Records of births and deaths, other than those required by the Parishes of the Established Church, were not required by N. C. laws until 1913. Since 1913 in each township and incorporated town a local registrar collects certificates of birth and deaths from physicians and midwives, files copies of them annually with the Register of Deeds of the county, and forwards the original certificates monthly to the State Board of Health in Raleigh.

Colonial and State Records of N. C. "The State of North Carolina has collected and published in 30 volumes its colonial and state records for the period 1662-1790. Vols. 1-21 present the records chronologically; Vol. 22 contains miscellaneous subjects; Vols. 23-25 laws; Vol. 26 the Census of 1790; Vols. 26-30 index. This whole work is a masterpiece of collecting, editing and indexing. It is hoped that each state will follow this splendid example of North Carolina.

"North Carolina has provided the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of each County with a set of Colonial and State Records of N. C., also Grimes' Abstracts of N. C. Wills, Olds' N. C. Wills, Wheelers' Historical Sketches of N. C., and other historical publications.

Land Grant Records. "The records of land grants in the Land Office of the Secretary of State are well filed and indexed. There is a card index arranged by counties and alphabetically under each county. There is no general index of grantees, but there are bound index volumes each covering a period of years with names of grantees arranged alphabetically. The original plats and records of grants are well filed.

N. C. Historical Commission. "North Carolina has authorized its counties to transfer their old records to the N. C. Historical Commission. The records of each county have been canvassed and many old records of value and interest have been collected. These with many others collected from other sources have been admirably catalogued, indexed, and filed, and are readily accessible. N. C. Historical Commission Bulletin 32 - Handbook of County Records - states what county records are collected prior to 1925. Later bulletins show later accessions.

"Perhaps no state has more diligently collected its records or made them more available."

Sources in South Carolina. As the population of North and South Carolina increased, separate governors were appointed for that portion now known as North Carolina and the southern division, and the designations North Carolina and South Carolina were adopted by the Lords Proprietors and other officials during the period 1685-1690. In 1683, Berkely, Tolleton, and Craven counties were established in South Carolina. From the first settlement of South Carolina to 1783, all wills, deeds, marriage bonds, marriage settlements, etc. were recorded at Charleston, and most of those records are still in Charleston in the offices of the Judge of Probate, Register of Mesne Conveyances and Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions. In 1706 an act was passed making the parishes the legislative units of the colony. The vestry of the parish elected annually looked after both temporal and spiritual affairs in the parish. The law required that in each parish a register should be kept of all marriages, births, baptisms and burials that occurred in the parish. Such of these registers as have survived the destruction of two wars and other hazards are now of great value to the genealogist. Dissenters as well as Episcopaleans were required to register their vital statistics.

Prior to 1755 there were no settlements in the Up Country, that portion of the state about half way between the sea and the mountains above a great sand ridge that runs through the state and creats falls in the rivers, and is known as the Fall Line. In 1755, by treaty with the Cherokees, the latter relinquished their claim to this whole section, and it was immediately opened up to settlers, and in 1758 was erected into Ninety-Six District.

In 1798 an act was passed establishing 24 districts from the 9 then existing, and abolishing county courts in those districts which had not already abolished them. Counties had actually ceased to be legislative units in 1760 when the parishes were formed, and had virtually no functions. Until 1783 no records were kept in courthouses except the records of the Courts of General Sessions and Common Pleas. All other classes of records were kept at Charlestown, provincial and later state seat of government, until 1783, when the filing and recording in the Districts of deeds, wills and state records, etc., was authorized. In 1868 the Districts were replaced by county organizations. What may be called county records - records of deeds, wills, etc. - were recorded or filed at the district courthouses.

Records of Early Deeds, Marriages and Wills. As stated, prior to 1783 there were no places for filing and recording wills and estate records of deeds, etc., except in Charlestown. Wills and estate records were filed and recorded in the

office of the Ordinary (now Judge of Probate) and deeds in the office of Register of Mesne Conveyances. In 1783 similar offices of record were authorized in each judicial district.

The Judge of Probate's office in Charleston has records of wills and estates back to 1692. This writer was informed in that office that there is no general index prior to 1800. The records are recorded in chronological volumes. Each volume contains its index.

The Register of Mesne Conveyances in Charleston has records of deeds, etc., from 1719 and excellent indexes. There are three volumes of indexes of conveyances prior to 1800-Direct (Grantor) 1719-1764 in one volume and 1765-1800 in another and Indirect (Grantee) 1719-1800 in a third volume.

All deed records prior to 1719 are now in the office of Historical Commission of South Carolina in Columbia.

Many of these old records have become fragile through age.

Marriage bonds were required from the earliest period to the end of the provincial government. They were issued by the Governor through the Ordinary's office and should be on file in Charleston but they are gone. Such few as have been found have been printed in "The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine."

Between 1778 and 1911 no marriage bonds or licenses were required in South Carolina, and no records of marriages were kept except for brief intervals.

Land Grant Records. Records of land grants earlier than 1695 are in the Office of the Historical Commission of South Carolina in Columbia. The Secretary of State in Columbia has records of land grants from 1695 to the present time, and a plat to land grants from 1688, warrants for entry and surveys made and certified before the corresponding final grants or patents were issued. The plat records and grant records in the Secretary of State's office are in separate books. There are sets of index books for plats and index books for grants.

In our Genealogical Library we have a series of seven printed volumes containing copies of the Stub Entries to Indents for Revolutionary Claims. These contain valuable items of information on the service of soldiers who were paid or received bounty for service.

Ancestry of Alfred Bell. There are thousands of descendants today, in Utah, Idaho and all the states of the West, of Alfred Bell and his sisters Mary and Elizabeth. Hence any new connections found will be of vital interest to all of them.

Before me is a fragment of yellow paper upon which is written in pencil: "Alfred Bell the third son of William Bell & Sarah McGuire was Born in the State of Northcarolina Rowan County on the 16th August 1794 was baptized into the Church of Latterday Saints by Libeus T. Coon & also Confirmed by Coon & James younger Green" etc. With it is another fragment of white paper, in the same handwriting, which reads:

"William Bell was the Second Son of Robert Bell & Jane Been his wife, born December 25 1759 he married Sarah McGuire who was the daughter of John McGuire and Polly Brandon born in Northcarolina May the 11th 1768. William Bell & Sarah McGuire was Married December 30th 1784 of the Children of William & Sarah there were Eight viz. Jane, Polly or Mary, Robert, John, Betsy or Elizabeth, Alfred, Hiram & Eli-- I Alfred being the third Son was born in Rowan County Northcarolina on the 16th day of August A. D. 1794 at early age with my Parents emigrated to Tennessee there grew up to farming habits, received a Liberal education in 1821 July 5 I Married Jane Grayham Haynie who was the daughter of James Haynie & Margaret Grayham his wife who was born 8th January 1802 and departed this Life March 16th 1823--In 1831 I Emigrated to Illinois courted & engaged to marry Nancy Pierce who departed this Life five days previous to the day for our nuptals, date not remembered. In 1832 I settled in Shelby County Illinois Courted & married the widow of David Elder Decease by whom She had borne three Children Viz James, Claiborn & Martha Jane, her the widows Maiden name was Martha Louisa Montgomery the daughter of James Montgomery and Rabecka Clark his wife; by me She bore two Sons namely William Milton & Eli Bell."

Marriage Record in Shelby Co., Ill. Record confirmation of this marriage I found in the courthouse at Shelbyville, Shelby Co., Illinois, in the first book of Marriages, which showed that Alfred Bell and Martha L. Elder were married 7 Sept., 1832.

Will of William Bell in Sumner Co., Tenn. Tracing the family from Illinois to Tennessee, where the last two children of William and Sarah Bell were born, we arrive at the county courthouse of Sumner County at Gallatin. Upon learning our errand the Clerk shows us into an adjoining room where rows of old record volumes are seen. We

look first for wills. There is no Bell listed in the index at the back of Volume 1, nor of Volume 2. But in Book 3, page 120 is the will of William Bell, an abstract of which follows:

"I William Bell of the County of Sumner and State of Tennessee; to my beloved wife Sarah Bell my tract of land and plantation on which I live, all my stock of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, also all my household and kitchen furniture, including all my books, all my farming utensils and all my money on hand. My two sons Robert Bell and John Bell executors. Dated 13 March, 1838. his
William X Bell (seal)
mark
Proved April Term, 1849."

This illustrates certain limitations of wills. William Bell's death could have occurred any time etween March, 1838 and April 1849. It mentions no children except two sons, but these have names corresponding to two of the brothers of Alfred Bell, and the mother's name is Sarah. We look for her will to make the identification more complete.

The Will of Sarah Bell of Sumner Co., Tenn. This is found in Book 3, page 162, and reads, in abstract:

"I Sarah Bell; to my beloved son John Bell my plantation on which I reside. It is my will that said John Bell pay to my son Robert Bell $100 in twelve months after my death; and to my son Alfred Bell $100; and to my son Eli Bell $100; and to my daughter Jane Orr $100; and to my daughter Polly Bennett $100; also to my daughter Betsy Bennett $100; to my son John Bell all my household and kitchen furniture; Executor: my son John Bell. (signed) Sarah Bell (seal)
Proved February Term, 1852."

This will forms a fitting complement to the first, for in it are named all the daughters and all the sons, except Hiram, who had died in 1818.

Clue Leading to Rowan County. Among the marriage bonds of the county, folded and filed according to year of issue in pigeon holes, are found the marriage records of several of the children of William Bell. In Deed Book 4, page 186, under date of 5 Aug., 1806, Zacheus Wilson, executor of David Wilson, dec'd., sells a tract of land in Sumner Co., near Cairo, "to William Bell of the County of Rowan and State of North Carolina." This and the fact that Alfred Bell gives his own place of birth as Rowan County, N. C., directs us to that county for further research.

Location of Families from Census Records. As Washington, D. C., is passed through before reaching Rowan County, a search is made in the Census Records in the Department of Commerce Building. The Census of Sumner County, Tenn., for 1820 shows William Bell living there with 1 male between 10 and 16; 2 males between 20 and 26; 1 male over 45; 1 female over 45. This would be William and his wife Sarah, their two sons Alfred and Eli, and a boy who was not his son, perhaps a hired helper, or grandson. Robert Bell (his son) is also listed with 1 male under 10; 1 male between 26 and 45; 1 female under 10; 1 female between 16 and 26. John Bell (another son) is shown with 1 male between 26 and 45 and 1 female between 16 and 26. Family tradition avers John was unmarried, but this indicates differently.

The Census of Rowan County for 1800, shows only James, William and Thomas Bell living there. By this date William (father of Alfred) had moved to Tennessee. There are twelve Brandon heads of families listed, and the family of James McGuire. By 1810 there are shown in Rowan five McGuires as heads of families, but only three Brandons, indicating a large migration of these, probably westward.

Comparing these with the published census report for North Carolina for 1790, we find the latter lists the actual families we are seeking, in the Salisbury District, Rowan Co. John Maguire is shown with 1 male over 16; 2 males under 16; 4 females; and 1 slave. Entered next to him is William Bell with 1 male over 16; 3 males under 16; 4 females; and 2 slaves. James McGuire and Thomas Bean are there; and also a number of Brandons. Clearly this is the home of these families in 1790.

Pension Record of William Bell. While in Washington we also consult the files of the Veterans Administration, for William Bell is listed in a record of Pensioners of the United States as living in 1840 in Sumner Co., Tenn. In his envelope, W.446 is found a wealth of genealogical data. This is carefully read and copied, and shows that on 15 August, 1832, at the age of 73, William Bell of Sumner Co., Tenn., applied for a pension, stating "he was born in the County of Rowan, State of North Carolina, in the year 1759--He has a record of his age, which is to be found in the family Bible of his father now in his possession at his residence one mile and a half North East from the town of Gallatin." He enlisted from Rowan Co., and a detailed account

of his service is given, and attested by witnesses. On 28 Nov., 1832 he was allowed a pension of $23.33 per annum for life. On 2 Oct., 1847, his widow Sarah Bell makes affidavit that "she was married to the said William Bell on the thirtieth day of December, 1784;" and that her husband William Bell died 17 June, 1845. In order to establish this marriage an actual leaf from the family Bible of William Bell was filed with the application, and is now in the envelope in the Veterans Administration.' This gives the record of the births and marriages of the father and all the children, and William Bell's death. In the latter's pension application he mentioned his brother Andrew Bell.

Will of Robert Bell, in Rowan Co. In Olds: Abstracts of N. C. Wills, 1760-1800, under Rowan Co., is the following abstract of Robert Bell's will: "BELL, ROBERT--Isabel, Andrew, Wm., Jean, Hannah, Agnes; Beard, Thomas." This appears to be the will of the father of William Bell, so a verbatim copy is secured. An abstract of this follows:

10 June, 1784. I, Robert Bell of the County of Rowan in the State of North Carolina; I give and bequeath to Isabel my dearly beloved wife, the one third of my estate; to my son Andrew 150 acres; to my son William the remaining 200 acres of deeded land and 300 acres of entered land; to my daughter Jean Bell £40; to my daughter Hannah £5; remainder to be divided between my son William and daughters Jean and Agness. Wife Isabel, son William, and son in law Thomas Beard, executors.

It is evident that this is the will of the Robert Bell who was the father of Andrew and William Bell; but it must be concluded that the wife Jane Bean, mother of these two sons, has died by this date and Robert Bell has married a second wife Isabel.

Will of John McGuire, in Rowan Co. In Olds' Abstracts, under Rowan Co., are also found the wills in brief abstract of John McGuire and George Brandon. The former reads: "McGuire, John--Edward, John, Anna, Sarah." Presumably these are his sons and daughters, but to make certain a more complete abstract of the will should be secured from North Carolina. Since this will was proved in 1762, the daughter Sarah could not be the Sarah McGuire who was born in 1768. Hence this is the will of her grandfather, and her father, John McGuire, must be the son John mentioned in the above will.

Will of George Brandon. Some errors were made in copying the abstracts for Olds' collection. For instance, the will of George Brandon, 1772, mentions "Marion, John, George, Abraham, Christopher, Eleanor; Burton, Martha, Silvia, James; McGuire, Mary; Witherspoon, Sidney." While this will proves that George Brandon was the father of Mary or Polly Brandon (wife of John McGuire), it is all too brief and leaves important relationships indefinite. Hence a complete copy of the will is obtained. It bequeaths to his wife Marian, to Martha Burton (no relationship stated), to sons John, George, Abraham, and Christopher; to daughters Jane Silver, Mary McGuire, Eleanor Brandon and Sidney Witherow.

Deeds and Marriage Bonds. The Register of Deeds for Rowan Co. finds bonds for fourteen marriages of Bells between the years 1764-1865. There are deeds and land grants to Thomas Bell, 1753, Robert Bell, 1762, etc. When carefully studied and arranged a complete pedigree of many family group records can be compiled from these.

LESSON 20 - GEORGIA AND THE FAR SOUTH

The Records of Georgia. The Province of Georgia was created by the British ying in 1732, its area then including the region extending westward from the Savannah River indefinitely. Previously it included no white settlement and was Indian land of the Cherokee and Creek Indians. The Territory of Mississippi was formed from its western section in 1798, and included the present states of Mississippi and Alabama.

The State of Georgia has published its Colonial Records in a series of volumes which are well indexed.

The Department of Archives and History of Georgia has posession of all state documents except the land grant records, which are on file in the office of the Secretary of State. The Archives have in their custody many records from Franklin, Wilkes, Crawford, Campbell and Milton Counties, also some fifty collections of private papers that have been given to the Department. They have, in all, about 30,000 manuscript books and pamphlets and 900,000 wills, letters, marriage certificates, proclamations, deeds, etc.

This department does not attempt genealogical research. Searches in these records must be made personally or through an employed agent.

The 1790 census of Georgia was destroyed when the British Army burned Washington in 1814.

Where to Write for Records. For abstracts of land grants, write to the Secretary of State, Atlanta, Georgia. A nominal charge is made for each abstract. For records of deeds write to the clerk of the Superior Court of each county. The Ordinary is custodian of wills and keeps records of estates of deceased persons and of marriages.

Published County Records. A considerable amount of genealogical information may be obtained from the following published records of Georgia: Early Records of Georgia, Vols. 1 and 2, contain Abstracts of the Records of Wilkes County,such as land grants, wills, inventories, appraisements, administrations, deeds, land lotteries, minutes of the Inferior Court, tax records, marriage bonds, etc. This gives a marvelously well indexed record of Wilkes County.

The Georgia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has published four volumes of Historical Collections. Vol. 2 contains Richmond County records; Vol. 3, Elbert County records; Vol. 4 Old Bible Records and Land Lotteries.

The Joseph Habersham Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution, have published three volumes of historical collections that are replete with valuable information and record material.

Records of Florida. Florida officially became a territory of the United States in 1821 and the county records do not extend back earlier than that date. Florida became a state, 3 Mar. 1845. The Land Office, Department of Agriculture, Tallahasse, Florida, has a record of the land claims in Florida prior to United States sovereignty. These are well indexed and furnish much information concerning early residents. In Florida counties the Clerk of the Court keeps records of deeds, and before 1872 kept records of marriages. The County Judge keeps records of wills and of marriages since 1872. The first census was taken in 1830.

Records of Alabama. The Territory of Alabama was formed 3 Mar., 1817, from the Territory of Mississippi. Alabama became a state 14 Dec., 1819. A number of counties had been organized while the region was still a part of Mississippi Territory. For deeds, marriages, and wills write to the Judge of Probate of each County. The Clerk of the Court keeps only such records as arise in the Circuit or county courts. Some counties have additional court houses where courts convene other than the court house at the county seat. At these extra court houses, deeds and other conveyances are recorded, but not wills and marriages. In such counties deed records at both places must be searched to effect a thorough search.

The first census of Alabama was taken in 1820.

Records of Mississippi. The Territory of Mississippi was formed in 1798 from the western portion of Georgia and included the area south of the Tennessee River embracing the low lands of the then powerful Indian nations, Chickasaw in the north and Choctaw in the south of the western part, the Creeks in the eastern part, and the Cherokee in the northeastern part. The Territory of Alabama was taken from it in 1817, and on 10 Dec. 1817, Mississippi was admitted as a state.

The Mississippi State Department of Archives at Jackson has a large collection of archives and history. It is also preparing an extensive collection of county histories.

For deeds and wills, write to the Chancery Clerks of each county, and to the Judge of Probate for records of administration and partition of estates. Circuit clerks of each county keep records of marriage licenses and certificates. Mississippi County Records are generally well indexed. A few counties with two judicial circuits have two county seats. The first census taken in 1800 is incomplete.

Records of Louisiana. Louisiana was a part of the Louisiana Purchase and was admitted to the Union in 1812. It was first settled about 1700, the early settlers being predominatly French. For wills, deeds and marriages write to the Clerk of Court of each parish. The parishes in Louisiana are similar to the counties. The first census was taken in 1810.

Records of Arkansas. Arkansas was first settled by the French in 1685. It was admitted to the Union as a state in 1836. For wills, deeds, and marriages write to the County Clerk of each county. The first census was in 1820. Arkansas was part of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 and was organized as a territory in 1819.

Records of Texas. Texas belonged to Mexico until 1836. It was an independent republic from 1836 to 1845, when it was annexed to the United States, and admitted to the Union. The first American colonists settled in the area between 1820 and 1830. There are 261 counties in the state. For wills, deeds, and marriages write to the Clerk of the Court of each county. The first census was taken in 1850 and is complete.

All census records are kept at the Bureau of Census, Washington, D. C.

Ancestry of Solomon Lee of Georgia. The following example will illustrate the value of these records sketched above, and how they are used. Before me is the pedigree chart of a class member, Mrs. Willie Ann Collum Kitchens, which shows that she was born in Dawson, Terrell County, Georgia in 1870 and was baptized into the Church 30 May, 1888. Her mother was Eunicy Apalistine Lee, born 22 Nov. 1840 at McDonough, Henry County, Georgia; died in Dawson 10 Aug., 1903. She was the daughter of James Simeon Lee and Martha Gordon Barr. No date or place of birth for James Simeon Lee is given on the chart, but his father's name is given as Solomon Lee, born 1780, of Georgia; died 1850; married Mary McLaughlin, born 1780; and died 1848.

Help from a Biographical Sketch. An examination of the card index files in the Genealogical Library under the surname of "Lee" and also under "Terrell County, Georgia," directs us to the two volumes entitled "Memoirs of Georgia, Historical and Biographical." In Volume 2, pages 881 and 882, are sketches of two brothers, W. W. Lee of Dover, Terrell County (postoffice Dawson), Georgia, merchant and farmer, who was born in what is now Terrell County Nov. 24, 1836, and his brother, Dr. John T. Lee, physician and farmer, of the same place, born in Lee County, Georgia, August 29, 1835, both of them sons of Noah P. and Mary Ann (Woolbright) Lee. Of the latter it states: "His paternal grandfather, Solomon P. Lee, was a native of Virginia, where he lived until after his marriage. He married a Miss McGloghlin and moved to North Carolina; after remaining there a few years they migrated to Georgia and settled in Wilkes County, where he lived many years, and then removed to Henry County, where he died during the late war, age 96 years. (The day before he died he walked three miles.) He was a volunteer soldier during the War of 1812 and 1814. His wife, who was a member of the Primitive Baptist Church, died some years before he did. Of six children born to them, Dr. Lee's father was the second born and the eldest son, and was born in Wilkes County in 1803." From here the sketch tells of the father of John T. Lee and his family. A portrait of W. W. Lee is also shown.

Definite Data from Census Records. The above sketch is undoubtedly based upon family records and tradition. In order to verify and correct it, reference must be made to actual source material.

To this end a researcher in Washington, D. C., was asked to check through the census records of Henry County, Georgia for the years 1850 and 1860, and send a transcript of any records relating to the family of Solomon Lee. No Solomon Lee appears in the census for 1850. Perhaps he had not yet moved from Wilkes County to Henry County. But in the census dated 11 June, 1860, page 791, of Henry County, appears this entry: "Solomon T. Lee, age 88, male, gentleman, personal estate $95.00 born North Carolina." He was living in the family of D. H. Ray.

This differs from the family account and the biographical sketch, showing him born in North Carolina instead of Virginia, and about the year 1772. He was not dead by 1850 as shown on the pedigree chart.

The Records of Wilkes County, Georgia. As stated before, the early records of Wilkes County have been published in two volumes and completely indexed. Instead, therefore, of writing to county officials for a search of records there, a careful search is made through these published volumes, and all entries relating to the Lea and Lee families carefully tabulated, the original source reference for each entry being recorded, as also the page in the printed book.

The Will of William Lea. In these published records we have the good fortune to find the will of William Lee, signed Jan. 9, 1794, probated May 3, 1794. (Hence his death occurred in 1794, between these two dates.) He bequeaths "to wife Nancy for life or widowhood the plantation whereon I now live, all the furniture within the walls, stocks, etc., and slaves Ben, Jude, Jenny and Osborn. To son Thomas slave Hannah; to son John slave Daniel; to son Jonathan slave Dinah; to daughter Nancy for life slaves George, Milly, and Elix, the still, 100 acres of land, etc., at her death the land to be given to my son Solomon, the negroes and stock to Nancy's five children (not named). To grandchildren, William and Sarah Ropers slave Jenny at the death of my wife, when they come of age. To granddaughter Susannah Lea slave Osborn at wife's death. £30 to be divided among the heirs of my daughter Rosanna Gean at wife's death." Aquilla Burroughs, John Lea, and Joseph Henderson, Exers. (Will Book 1792-1801, page 112.) - Early Records of Georgia, Wilkes Co., I:60-61.

From a remnant of the book of Inventories, etc. for the years 1793-4, pages 62-64, we find the inventory of William Lea, deceased, was recorded July 1, 1794. Thomas Lea is listed as the debtor of the estate. At the sale Nov. 10, 1794, John and Joseph Henderson, Aquilla Burroughs, Jonathan, Solomon and Nancy Lea were some of the purchasers. Debtors of the estate included James Lea's executors and William Lea.

From the minutes of the Inferior Court we learn that on Mar. 5, 1800, Ann Lee was adjudged incapable of attending to her property, and Joseph Henderson and Christopher Irwin were appointed guardians. Later these resigned and Jonathan Lee, her son, was appointed guardian; Thomas Lee, another son, being security. On Aug. 7, 1806, Ann Lee petitioned that Aquilla Burroughs and Joseph Henderson attend court and render an account as executors of William Lee, deceased. On Jan. 5, 1807, Thomas Lee presented a similar petition. On Mar. 3, 1807 the executors made returns and gave security. (Minutes of the Inferior Court, 1799-1812.)

Aquilla Burroughs, one of the administrators of William Lee, was himself dead by Nov. 7, 1808, and among the original papers on file in connection with his estate is a receipt of Michael Henderson "for $400.00 in full from estate of William Lea, deceased, in right of Michael's wife." (Vol. 2, p. 201.) Elsewhere his name is given as Mitchell Henderson. He married Susan Foster Oct. 14, 1819. She was the daughter of William S. Foster, who, in his will dated Sept. 4, 1828, bequeaths to wife Susannah, son Joseph Foster, daughter Nancy, James Lee's children, or their guardian, and to Mitchell Henderson "his wife, my daughter, being dead," and to his sons, Thomas and Joseph Henderson, son-in-law Lemuel MELEAR, Patsy Melear and her children." Evidently Susannah, the wife of William S. Foster, was the daughter of William Lea, the Susannah Lea mentioned in his will. (Ibid. Vol. 2, pages 132 and 339.)

Distribution of Estate of William Lea. On March 7, 1809, Joseph Henderson, surviving executor of William Lea, deceased, made his return. In it we find the following important words: "In the lifetime of Aquilla Burroughs, (the other executor), and after the death of Nancy Lea, the widow of the testator, towit the 28th day of Jan. 1809, a certain negro woman and her two children which by the will belonged to the widow for life, final division to two grandchildren, were exposed for public sale, Richard Peteet became the purchaser. He paid half the price to Aquilla Burroughs before his death and the other half belongs to the said Richard as legatee." Legacies were later paid to Jonathan and Nancy Lea, to Philip and William Jane or Janes (Gean?). Solomon, Nancy, and Noah Lee, and Southey Littleton in 1811 and 1812. Returns for 1825 showed paid Solomon Lea a certain slave, his distributive share. Paid Mathias Mauck certain slaves in right of his wife, Frances Mauck, under the will of her grandfather, William Lea, deceased. (Ibid., p. 252.)

This gives the exact date of death of Nancy Lea, mother of Solomon P. Lea, and shows that Richard Peteet inherited part of the property as a legatee of Wil-

liam Lea, as also Philip and William Jane (Janes or Gean), and that Frances Mauck, wife of Mathias Mauck, was a granddaughter of William Lea.

The wife of Richard "Perteet" when he died in 1827, as shown by his will dated Aug. 9, 1827, was Susannah. She died the same year, and was the second wife and not the mother of his children. (Ibid., II: 276.)

Further Minutes of the Inferior Court, 1824-1827, show that on March 1, 1824, Solomon Lee and Matthias Mauck, petitioned to have a division made of the personal estate of William Lee, deceased. On May 3, 1824, Noah Lee was appointed administrator with will annexed of William Lee, deceased, and on July 6, 1824 permission was given to divide the slaves of Wm. Lee, deceased, which were given to Nancy Lee for life, and directed to be divided among her five children at her death. Solomon Lee and Matthias Mauk, petitioners. On May 1, 1826, letters dismissory were granted to Noah Lee as administrator of William Lee, deceased. (Ibid., II: 208-210,218.)

Georgia Land Lotteries. A land lottery was held in Georgia in 1803 for giving out land obtained from the Creek Indians by treaty June 16, 1802. The lots drawn for varied in size from 498 acres in what is now Wayne County to 202½ acres in the counties of Baldwin and Wilkinson. Those entitled to draw were every free white male, 21 years and upwards and an inhabitant of the state 12 months immediatelypreceding,1 draw; every free white male having a wife and one or more legitimate children, 2 draws; all widows having a legitimate child or children, 2 draws; all families of orphans having no parents living, 2 draws. Among the Lees entitled to draws in this lottery were William, 2 draws; solomon, 2; Thomas 2; David 1; John 2; James 1; Elizabeth, widow, 2; Hugh 2; Nancy, widow, 2.

In a similar land lottery in 1806, Thomas Lee was given 2 draws; Solomon P. Lee 2; Nancy Lee 1; Noah Lee 1; and Susannah Lee 1. Lists are available also for the land lottery of 1819, the one for 1827, and the so-called "gold lottery" of 1832.

Marriage Bonds. Among the published marriage bonds appear a number of entries of members of this Lee family, which assist in completing the records of the family groups.

From the above records we know that Solomon P. Lee was born in 1772 in North Carolina, the son of William Lea or Lee, who died in 1794 and his wife, Nancy, who died 28 Jan., 1809. The problem now is to trace the family to a definite locality in North Carolina and then, in all probability, into Virginia.

Land Records. On July 17, 1788, William Lea bought 400 acres in Wilkes Co. from James Stringer and wife Altha. (Deed Book "FF", p. 63.) On Nov. 6, 1790, James Lee bought land from Thomas Hendon and wife Cassander in the same county. (Deed Book "GG", pp. 364-376.) On March 12, 1791 Richard Petee, Solomon Lee and William Lee witnessed a deed of James Stringer to Edwin Mozley, for 100 acres on Kettle Creek. (Deed Book "GG", p. 448.) It appears, therefore, that the Lee family were living in Georgia at the 1790 census, although it is just possible that they moved out about that year. Since the census of Georgia for 1790 is destroyed, the first substitute for these is the earliest tax list.

Early Tax Lists. In the volume by Ruth Blair, entitled "Some Early Tax Digests of Georgia" we have for Wilkes Co. these Lee entries for the year 1794:

Thomas Lee, 170 acres on Kittle Creek, Wilkes Co., adjoining James Eochols.
Jonathan Lee, 173 acres on Kittle, adjoining Thos. Lee.
William Lee, no further details given.
These are apparently William Lee and his two sons. Perhaps Solomon Lee was not married by this date. (p. 309.)

Land Grants. A list of grantees of land in Wilkes Co. beginning in 1790 includes the names of George Lee, Joshua Lee, William Lee, Giles Lee, and John Mc Laughlin.

A Lee Family from Caswell Co., N.C. The next clue as to the origin of this family of Lee, and its home place in North Carolina, is found in a query printed in the William and Mary Quarterly, 11:105:

"My great-grandfather, William Lee, was born in Virginia about the year 1775. His sister was born in Caswell county, North Carolina, in 1783. The family then moved to Georgia. As early as 1798, William, my great-grandfather, his sister Catharine, another sister Nancy, and a brother James are found in Greene Co., Ga.

While two brothers are located on the will records of Claiborne County, Mississippi by the names of Moses and Charles Stephen Lee, and about the year 1811."

The similarity of these names to those in the family of William Lee, father of Solomon P., and the further fact that a William Lee was living in Wilkes Co. for some years after the death of the elder William, and this later William was administrator of the estate of Moses Lee, dec'd., in 1803 and other legatees were James and Thomas Lee, suggests that Caswell Co. may be the former home we are seeking.

Census of Caswell Co., N.C., for 1790. The census for this county in 1790 groups the families by districts. It is significant that the only families spelling their name "Lea" are in Caswell. They are grouped as follows:

Gloucester District: Gabriel Lea, James Lea. (p. 80)
Richmond District: Alexander Lea, James Lea, John Lea, Capt. John Lea, John Lea, William Lea (L.B.), Major Lea. (p. 81)
St.Lawrence District: Zachariah Lea, James Lea, Abner Lea, George Lea, John Lea, Barnett Lea, William Lea, Richard Lea, William Lea, Carter Lea. (p. 83)

There are McGlochlands and McGloughlins, James, John, and Samuel, in Salisbury District, Rowan Co.; also others in Tyrell and Randolph counties; and Mc Laughlins in Richmond and Robeson Counties to the south.

In Orange Co., N.C. Caswell Co. was cut off from the nothern part of Orange Co. in 1777. In volume 9, of the published Colonial and State Records of North Carolina, page 809, is a petition from inhabitants of the north part of Orange Co. for a division of the county. Among the signers are James Lea, John Lea, Major Lea, Thos. Lea, Wm. Lea, John Patete, Willm Lea Jun., John Lea, Henry Lea, Jas. Lea, Zach. Lea, James Lea, William Lea, William Lea, Carnett Lea, James Lea, Edmund Lea. This petition bears no date, but was between 1771-1775, perhaps 1773.

We find by further searching these records that William Lee of Orange Co. was recommended for a Captain, 12 April, 1755. (Ibid. 22:335.) William Lee was a J.P. for the County of Orange 23 May, 1757. (Ibid., 5:813.) William Lee was a Captain of a Volunteer Co., and exchanged as a prisoner, 22 June, 1781. (Ibid., 15:393.) It is not certain that these entries all relate to the same William.

Grouping into Families by Wills. Our desire to have these names grouped into their proper family relationships is gratified by searching through the abstracts of wills for Caswell Co. as found in Olds' Abstracts, and one earlier entry found under Orange Co. before the division of the county.

Orange Co.: 1774. HENRY LEA--Elizabeth, Francis.
Caswell Co.: Sept. 1781. JOHN LEA--Elliott, Edmund, Carter, Owen, Phoebe, Betty, and Milly.
Apr. 1784. MARY LEA--children (not named); except Sarah Runnels
July 1788 JOHN PATETE (PATEAT)--Ann (wife), Elizabet, William Miles James, Thomas, John, Richard; Mary Venn (dau.)
Jan. 1792. ZACHARIAH LEA--Ann (wife); Vincent, Henry, George, Rachel and Sarah; Mary Bangston (dau.
Mar. 1792. JAMES LEA--Ann (wife); WILLIAM, John and Major.

Evidently James Lea, with wife Ann, is the most likely ancestor for William Lea who moved to Georgia. The story of his origin is told in a newspaper clipping.

Kentucky Kinfolks. The Herald-Post of Louisville, Ky., recently ran a column under this title. Under date of Nov. 1, 1935, appeared an answer to a query as to the ancestry of William Lea of Amelia Co., Va., who made his will there in 1770, and named, among others, a son William. This answer explained that Richard Lee, emigrant ancestor of the famous Lee family of Virginia, had a son HANCOCK LEE, who married 2nd, Sarah Allerton (daughter of Isaac Allerton, Jr., who was the son of Isaac Allerton of the Mayflower and his wife, Fear Brewster--daughter of Elder William Brewster of the Mayflower), and this couple had four children: Isaac Lee, John Lee, Hancock Lee, and Elizabeth Lee, who married Zachary Taylor and became the grandmother of President Zachary Taylor. John Lee died about 1730 or 1731, and on Oct. 5, 1731, Zachary Taylor was appointed guardian of William Lee and James Lee, orphans of John Lee. After tracing William to Amelia Co. the writer continues:

"James Lee, brother of William, was living in Spottsylvania County in 1753. His wife's name was Anne. Nothing further is known concerning him. John Lee (who seems to have spelled the name "Lea"), apparently an older brother of James and William, removed about 1750 to Orange County, North Carolina. He married Anne, daughter of George and Elizabeth Carter of Spottsylvania County, and is the ancestor of the Leas of Tennessee.--A. B. C."

A study of the records from Orange Co., N.C., and later from Caswell Co., will convince anyone that both James and John settled in Orange and made their wills in Caswell Co. Thus the ancestry of Solomon P.[2] Lee appears to be as follows: Solomon P.[6], William[5], James[4], John[3], Hancock[2], Richard[1], the emigrant.

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